McKEAN COUNTY MINER.

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VOL. XXXI. SMETHPORT, McKEAN COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894. NO. 29

Official Directory.

STATE.
[illegible] Pattison
[illegible] W. Watres
[illegible] M. Jackson
[illegible] McM. Gregg
[illegible] Thos. J. Stewart

[illegible] AND COUNTY.
[illegible] Olmsted, Coudersport
[illegible] Judge Thomas A. Morrison
[illegible] W. Stone, Warren
[illegible] Bennett, Bradford
[illegible] W. E. Burdick, Bradford
[illegible] Smethport
[illegible] Bradford
[illegible] Mitchell, Bradford
[illegible] Frank R. Foster, Smethport
[illegible] E. M. Kerns, Smethport
[illegible] Smethport; R. A. Rice
[illegible] Frank Baldwin, Duke
[illegible] Bradford
[illegible] W. P. Lewis, Smethport

[illegible]

Lodge Directory.

[illegible] McKean Lodge, No. 388, [illegible] second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7:30 o'clock [illegible] Masonic Hall, Main street.
[illegible] BROWNELL, W. M.

[illegible] Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets [illegible] I. O. O. F. Hall [illegible]

[illegible] Smethport Encampment No. 271 [illegible] third Wednesdays of each [illegible] Hall.
[illegible] Chief Patriarch.

[illegible]

Churches.

[illegible]

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

[illegible] A. STURGEON
Stone & Sturgeon,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Offices: [illegible] Pa.

J. W. Houston,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR. Office over [illegible] Banking Office, Smethport, Pa.

Geo. A. Berry,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms 4 and 5, Berry [illegible], Bradford, Pa.

[illegible] JOHN FORREST
Hamlin & Forrest
[illegible] OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. [illegible] of Hamlin & Forrest [illegible] situated in the counties [illegible] Cameron, Clinton and [illegible]

Sheridan Gorton,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and District Attorney [illegible] Office in the Court House, [illegible]

[illegible]
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office opposite [illegible] All legal business [illegible] promptly.

M. H. Byles,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. [illegible] Building, Bradford, Pa.

[illegible] T. F. MULLIN
Mullin & Mullin,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 15 Main Street Bradford, Pa.

[illegible] Mayo,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, office in Odd Fellows' [illegible] Post Office, Smethport, Pa.

P. R. Cotter,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Eldred, Pa. Will [illegible] attention to all business entrusted to his care.

JAMES H. BENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second Street,
COUDERSPORT, PA.

[illegible] A. B. BECK.
PECK & BECK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COUDERSPORT, PA.
[illegible] Main & Second sts., 2nd floor.

[illegible] JOHN ORMEROD
DORNAN & ORMEROD,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COUDERSPORT, PA.
Office corner Main and Third Streets.

Physicians.

H. L. McCoy,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in E. R. McCoy's drug store, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

Dr. Burg Chadwick,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Prompt attention given to calls day or night. Office One door east of W. T. Callar's drug store. v29n1tf.

John Clark, M. D. C. M.
Office and Residence in Reilly Block, Smethport, Pa.

J. C. Brown,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Gleason Building, Smethport, Pa. 30n11tf.

S. D. Freeman,
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W F SPECHT,
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In good, reliable companies.

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Alfred Sturdvoint.
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In the latest style of art.
None but first-class workmen employed.
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HORSESHOEING.
Satisfaction guaranteed. He also manufactures
SLEIGHS.
Can Cure All Ordinary Lameness in Horse's Feet and Legs.
CHAS W. LILLENDAHL.
Smethport, Aug. 8th, [illegible]

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Are a symptom of Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Liver Complaint.
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BITTERS
will cure the disease and remove yellowness from skin and eyes. Warranted to cure. Sold everywhere at 25 cts. per bottle.
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CARRIES A FINE STOCK OF
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WHIPS IN EVERY STYLE.
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I can offer you Early Times and White Satin Flour
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I also manufacture the best
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at three cents per pound. All kinds of milling done to satisfaction. Come and see me.
C. E. BARRET.

NOT WHAT WE SAY, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that tells the story of its merit and success. Remember **HOOD'S CURES.**

MONTEZUMA'S DAUGHTER.
BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.
AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," ETC.
(COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE AUTHOR.)

[CONTINUED.]

I did as he bade me, bringing the heavy parchment volumes, each bound in vellum and written in cipher.

"These are my records," he said, "though none can read them except myself. Now for the index. Ah, here it is! Give me volume 3 and open it at page 201."

I obeyed, laying the book on the bed before him, and he began to read the crabbed marks as easily as though they were good black letter.

"De Garcia—Juan." Height, appearance, family, false names, and so on. This is it—history. Now listen."

Then came some two pages of closely written matter, expressed in secret signs that Fonseca translated as he read. It was brief enough, but such a record as it contained I have never heard before nor since. Here, set out against this one man's name, was well nigh every wickedness of which a human being could be capable, carried through by him to gratify his appetites and revengeful hate and to provide himself with gold.

In that black list were two murders—one of a rival by the knife and one of a mistress by poison. And there were other things even worse, too shameful indeed to be written.

"Doubtless there is more that has not come beneath my notice," said Fonseca coolly, "but these things I know for truth, and one of the murders could be proved against him were he captured. Stay, give me the ink. I must add to the record."

And he wrote in his cipher: "In May, 1517, the said De Garcia sailed to England on a trading voyage, and there in the parish of Ditchingham, in the county of Norfolk, he murdered Luisa Wingfield, spoken of above as Luisa de Garcia, his cousin, to whom he was once betrothed. In September of the same year or previously, under cover of a false marriage, he deceived and deserted one Donna Isabella of the noble family of Siguenza, a [illegible] in this city."

"What!" I exclaimed. "Is this the girl who came to seek your help two nights since—the same that De Garcia deserted?"

"The very same, nephew. It was she whom you heard pleading with him last night. Had I known [illegible] what I know today, by now this villain had been safe in prison. But perhaps it is not yet too late. I am ill, but I will see to it. Leave it to me, nephew. [illegible] yourself and leave it to me. If anything may be done, I can do it. Stay, let a messenger be ready. This evening I shall know whatever there is to be known."

That night Fonseca sent for me again.

"I have made inquiries," he said. "I have even warned the officers of justice for the first time for many years, and they are hunting De Garcia as bloodhounds hunt a slave. But nothing can be heard of him. He has vanished and left no trace. Tonight I write to Cadiz, for he may have fled there down the river. One thing I have discovered, however. The Senora Isabella was caught by the watch, and being recognized as having escaped from a convent she was handed over to the executioners of the holy office, that her case may be tried by them, or, in other words, should her fault be proved, to death."

"Can she be rescued?"

"Impossible. Had she followed my counsel she would not have been taken."

"Can she be communicated with?"

"No. Twenty years ago it might have been managed. Now the [illegible] stricter and purer. Gold has no power there. We shall never see or hear of her again unless indeed it be at the [illegible], when, should she choose to speak with me, the indulgence may possibly be granted to her, though I doubt it. But it is not likely that she will wish to do so. Should she succeed in hiding her disgrace, she may escape [illegible]. Do not look so sad, nephew; [illegible] must have its sacrifices. Perhaps it is better for her to die thus than to [illegible] for many years dead to life. [illegible] De Garcia's head!"

"Amen!" I answered.

CHAPTER VIII.

THOMAS BECOMES RICH.

For many months we heard no more of De Garcia or of Isabella de Siguenza. Both had vanished, leaving no sign, and we searched for them in vain. As for me, I fell back into my former way of life of assistant to Fonseca, posing before the world as his nephew. But it came about that from the night of my duel with the murderer my master's health declined steadily through the [illegible] of a wasting disease of the liver which baffled all skill, so that within [illegible] of that time he lay [illegible] at the point of death. Now indeed I remained quite alone, and [illegible] he would even receive those who came to consult him, reclining on a chair and wrapped in his crimson robe. But the hand of death lay on him and he knew that it was so. As the weeks went by he grew more and more attached to me till at length had I been his son he could not have treated me with greater affection, while for my part I did what lay in my power to lessen his sufferings, for he would let no other physician near him.

At length when he had grown very feeble he expressed a wish to see a notary. The man he named was sent for and remained closeted with him for an hour or more, when he left for awhile to return with several of his clerks, who accompanied him to my master's room, from whence I was excluded. Presently they all went away, bearing some parchments with them.

That evening Fonseca sent for me. I found him very weak, but cheerful and full of talk.

"Come here, nephew," he said. "I have had a busy day. I have been busy all my life through, and it would not be well to grow idle at the last. Do you know what I have been doing this day?"

I shook my head.

"I will tell you. I have been making my will—there is something to leave—not so very much, but still something."

"Do not talk of wills," I said. "I trust that you may live for many years."

He laughed. "You must think badly of my [illegible], Thomas, when you think that I can be deceived thus. I am about to die, as you know well, and I do not fear death. My life has been prosperous, but not happy, for it was blighted in its spring—no matter how. The story is an old one and not worth telling. Moreover, whichever way it had read, it had all been one now in the hour of death. Nephew, listen. Except certain sums that I have given to be spent in charities—not in masses, mind you—I have left you all I possess."

"You have left it to me!" I said, astonished.

"Yes, nephew, to you. Why not? I have no relations living, and I have learned to love you, I who thought that I could never again care for any man or woman or child. I am grateful to you, who have proved to me that my heart is not dead. Take what I give you as a mark of my gratitude."

Now I began to stammer my thanks, but he stopped me. "The sum that you will inherit, nephew, amounts in all to about 5,000 gold pesos, or perhaps 12,000 of your English pounds, enough for a young man to begin life on, even with a wife. Indeed there in England it may well be held a great fortune, and I think that your betrothed's father will make no more objection to you as a son-in-law; also there is this house and all that it contains. The library and the silver are valuable, and you will do well to keep them. And now one word more. If your conscience will let you, abandon the pursuit of De Garcia. Take your fortune and go with it to England, wed that maid whom you desire and follow after happiness in whatever way seems best to you. Who are you that you should mete out vengeance on this knave De Garcia? Let him be, and he will avenge himself upon himself. Otherwise you may undergo much toil and danger and in the end lose love and life and fortune at a blow."

"But I have sworn to kill him," I answered, "and how can I break so solemn an oath? How could I sit at home in peace beneath the burden of such shame?"

"I do not know. It is not for me to judge. You must do as you wish, but in the doing of it it may happen that you will fall into greater shames than this. You have fought the man, and he has escaped you. Let him go if you are wise. Now bend down and kiss me and bid me farewell. I do not desire that you should see me die, and my death is near. I cannot tell if we shall meet again when in your turn you [illegible] as I die now, or if we shape our course for different stars. If so, farewell forever."

Then I leaned down and kissed him on the forehead, and as I did so I wept, for not till this hour did I learn how truly I had come to love him, so truly that it seemed to me as though my father lay there dying.

"Weep not," he said, "for all our life is but a parting. Once I had a son like you, and ours was the bitterest of farewells. Now I go to seek for him again who could not come back to me, so weep not because I say: Good-by, Thomas Wingfield. May God prosper and protect you! Now go."

So I went weeping, and that night, before the dawn, all was over.

I buried Andres de Fonseca, but with no pomp, for he had said that he wished no money to be foolishly spent upon his dead body, and returned to the house to meet the notaries. Then the seals were broken and the parchments read, and I was put in full possession of the dead man's wealth, and having deducted such sums as were payable for dues, legacies and fees, the notaries left me, bowing humbly, for was I not rich? Yes, I was rich. Wealth had come to me without effort, and I had reason to desire it, yet this was the saddest night that I had passed since I set foot in Spain, for my mind was filled with doubts and sorrow, and, moreover, my loneliness got a hold of me. But sad as it might be it was destined to seem yet more sorrowful before the morning, for as I sat making a pretense to eat, a servant came to me, saying that a woman waited in the outer room who had asked to see his late master. Guessing that this was some client who had not heard of Fonseca's death, I was about to order that she should be dismissed, then I thought me that I might be of service to her, or at the least forget some of my own trouble in listening to hers. So I bade them bring her in. Presently she came, a tall woman wrapped in a dark cloak that hid her face. I bowed and motioned to her to be seated, when suddenly she started and spoke.

"I seek to see Don Andres de Fonseca," she said in a low, quick voice. "You are not he, senor?"

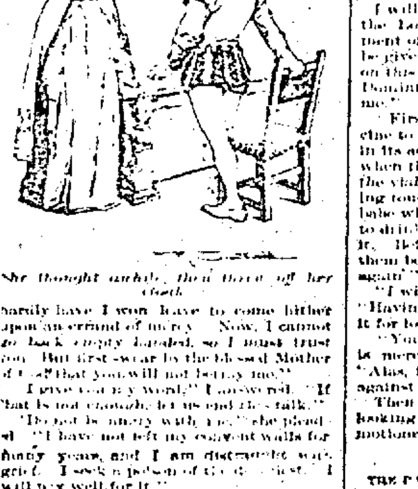
"Andres de Fonseca was buried today," I answered. "I was his assistant in his business and am his heir. If I can serve you in any way, I am at your disposal."

"You are young—very young," she murmured, "and the matter is so terrible and urgent. How can I trust you?"

"It is for you to judge, senora."

She thought awhile, then drew off her cloak, displaying the robes of a nun.

"Listen," she said. "I must do many a penance for this night's work, and very hardly have I won leave to come hither upon an errand of mercy. Now, I cannot go back empty handed, so I must trust you. But first swear by the Blessed Mother of God that you will not betray me."



She thought awhile, then drew off her cloak.

"I give you my word," I answered. "If that is not enough, let us end this talk."

"Do not be angry with me," she pleaded. "I have not left my convent walls for many years, and I am distraught with grief. I seek a poison of the deadliest. I will pay well for it."

"I am not the [illegible]," I answered. "For what purpose do you wish the poison?"

"Oh, I must tell you—yet how can I? In our convent there dwells one that is a woman young and fair—almost a girl indeed—who has broken the vows she took. She dies tonight with her babe—thus, O God, thus!—by being built alive into the foundations of the house she has disgraced. It is the judgment that has been passed upon her—judgment without forgiveness or reprieve. I am the abbess of this convent—ask not its name or mine—and I love this sinner as though she were my daughter. I have obtained this much of mercy for her because of my faithful services to the church and by secret influence—that when I give her the cup of water before the work is done I may mix poison with it and touch the lips of the babe with poison, so that their end is swift. I may do this and yet have no sin upon my soul. I have my pardon under seal. Help me, then, to be an innocent murderess and to save this sinner from her last agonies on earth."

I cannot set down the feelings with which I listened to this tale of horror, for words could not carry them. I stood aghast, seeking an answer, and a dreadful thought entered my mind.

"Is this woman named Isabella de Siguenza?" I asked.

"That name was hers in the world," she answered, "though how you know it I cannot guess."

"We know many things in this house, mother. Say, now, can this Isabella be saved by money or by interest?"

"It is impossible. Her sentence has been confirmed by the tribunal of mercy. She must die and within two hours. Will you not give me the poison?"

"I cannot give it unless I know its purpose, mother. This may be a barren tale, and the medicine might be used in such a fashion that I should fall beneath the law. At one price only can I give it, and that is that I am there to see it used."

She thought awhile and answered: "It may be done, for as it chances the wording of my absolution will cover it. But you must come cowled as a priest, that those who carry out the sentence may know nothing. Still others will know, and I warn you that should you speak of the matter you yourself will meet with misfortune. The church avenges itself on those who betray its secrets, senor."

"As one day its secrets will avenge themselves upon the church," I answered bitterly. "And now let me seek a fitting drug—one that is swift, yet not too swift, lest your hounds should see themselves baffled of their prey before all their devilry is done. Here is something that will do the work," and I held up a vial that I drew from a case of such medicines. "Come, veil yourself, mother, and let us be gone upon this errand of mercy."

She obeyed, and presently we left the house and walked swiftly through the crowded streets till we came to the ancient part of the city along the river's edge. Here the woman led me to a wharf where a boat was in waiting for her. We entered it and were rowed for a mile or more up the stream till the boat halted at a landing place beneath a high wall. Leaving it, we came to a door in the wall on which my companion knocked thrice. Presently a shutter in the woodwork was drawn, and a white face peeped through the grating and spoke. My companion answered in a low voice, and after some delay the door was opened, and I found myself in a large walled garden planted with orange trees. Then the abbess spoke to me.

"I have led you to our house," she said. "If you know where you are and what its name may be, for our own sake, I pray you, forget it when you leave these doors."

I made no answer, but looked round in the dim and [illegible].

Here it was doubtless that De Garcia had met this unfortunate who must die this night. A walk of a hundred paces brought us to another door in the wall of a long, low building of Moorish style. Here the knocking and the questioning were repeated at more length. Then the door was opened, and I found myself in a passage, ill lighted, long and narrow, in the depths of which I could see the figures of nuns flitting to and fro like bats in a tomb. The abbess walked down the passage till she came to a door on the right, which she opened. It led into a cell, and here she left me in the dark. For 10 minutes or more I stood there, a prey to thoughts that I had rather forget. At length the door opened again, and she came in, followed by a tall priest whose face I could not see, for he was dressed in the white robe and hood of the Dominicans, that left nothing visible except his eyes.

"Greeting, my son," he said when he had scanned me for awhile. "The mother abbess has told me of your errand. You are full young for such a task."

"Were I old I should not love it better, father. You know the case. I am asked to provide a deadly drug for a certain merciful purpose. I have provided that drug, but I must be there to see that it is put to proper use."

"You are very cautious, my son. The church is no murderess. This woman must die because her sin is flagrant, and of late such wickedness has become common. Therefore after much thought and prayer and many searchings to find a [illegible] of mercy she is condemned to death by those whose names are too high to be spoken. I, alas, am here to see the sentence carried out with a certain mitigation which has been allowed by the mercy of her chief judge. It seems that your presence is needful to this act of love, therefore I suffer it. The mother abbess has warned you that evil dogs the feet of those who reveal the secrets of the church. For your own sake I pray you to lay that warning to heart."

"I am no babbler, father, so the caution is not needed. One word more. This visit should be well feed; the medicine is costly."

"Fear not, physician," the monk answered, with a note of scorn in his voice. "Name your sum. It shall be paid to you."

"I ask no money, father. Indeed I would pay much to be far away tonight. I ask only that I may be allowed to speak with this girl before she dies."

"What!" he said, starting. "Surely you are not that wicked man? If so, you are bold indeed to risk the sharing of her fate."

"No, father, I am not that man. I never saw Isabella de Siguenza except once, and I have never spoken to her. I am not the man who tricked her, but I know him. He is named Juan de Garcia."

"Ah," he said quickly, "she would never tell his real name, even under threat of torture. Poor erring soul, she could be faithful in her unfaith. Of what would you speak to her?"

"I wish to ask her whither this man has gone. He is my enemy, and I would follow him as I have already followed him far. He has done worse by me and mine than by this poor girl even. Grant my request, father, that I may be able to work my vengeance on him, and with mine the church's also."

"'Vengeance is mine,' saith the Lord. 'I will repay.' Yet it may be, son, that the Lord will choose you as the instrument of his wrath. An opportunity shall be given you to speak with her. Now put on this dress"—and he handed me a white Dominican hood and robe—"and follow me."

"First," I said, "let me give this medicine to the abbess, for I will have no hand in its administering. Take it, mother, and when the time comes pour the contents of the vial into a cup of water. Then, having touched the mouth and tongue of the babe with the fluid, give it to the mother to drink, and be sure that she drinks it. Before the bricks are built up about them both will sleep sound, never to wake again."

"I will do it," murmured the abbess. "Having absolution, I will be bold and do it for love and mercy's sake!"

"Your heart is too soft, sister. Justice is mercy," said the monk, with a sigh. "Alas, for the frailty of the flesh that wars against the spirit!"

Then I clothed myself in the ghastly looking dress, and they took lamps and motioned to me to follow them.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PASSING OF ISABELLA DE SIGUENZA.

Silently we went down the long passages, and as we went I saw the eyes of the dwellers in this living tomb watch us pass through the gratings of their cell doors. Little wonder that the woman about to die had striven to escape from such a home back to the world of life and love! Yet for that crime she must perish. Surely God will remember the doings of such men as these priests and the nation that fosters them. And indeed he does remember, for where is the splendor of Spain today, and where are the cruel rites she gloried in? Here in England their fetters are broken forever, and in striving to bind them fast upon us free Englishmen she is broken also, never to be whole again.

At the far end of a passage we found a stair, down which we passed. At its foot was an iron bound door that the monk unlocked and locked again upon the farther side. Then came another passage hollowed in the thickness of the wall, and a second door, and we were in the place of death.

It was a vault low and damp, and the waters of the river washed its outer wall, for I could hear their murmurings in the silence. Perhaps the place may have measured 10 paces in length by 8 broad. For the rest its roof was supported by massive columns, and on one side there was a second door that led to a prison cell. At the farther end of this gloomy den that was dimly lighted by torches and lamps two men with hooded heads and draped in coarse black gowns were at work silently mixing lime that sent up a hot steam upon the stagnant air. By their sides were squares of dressed stone ranged neatly against the end of the vault, and before them was a niche cut in the thickness of the wall itself, shaped like a large coffin set upon its smaller end. In front of this niche was placed a massive chair of chestnut wood. I noticed also that two other such coffin shaped niches had been cut in this same wall and filled in with similar blocks of whitish stone. On the face of each was a date graved in deep letters. One had been sealed up some 80 years before and one hard upon a hundred.

These men were the only occupants of the vault when we entered it, but presently a sound of soft and solemn singing stole down the second passage. Then the door was opened, the mason monks ceased laboring at the heap of lime, and the sound of singing grew louder, so that I could catch the refrain. It was that of a Latin hymn for the dying. Next through the open door came the choir, eight veiled nuns walking two by two, and ranging themselves on either side of the vault they ceased their singing. After them followed the doomed woman, guarded by two more nuns, and last of all a priest bearing a crucifix. This man wore a black robe, and his thin, half frenzied face was uncovered. All these and other things I noticed and remembered, yet at the time it seemed to me that I saw nothing except the figure of the victim. I knew her again, although I had seen her but once in the moonlight. She was changed indeed; her lovely face was fuller, and the great, tormented eyes shone like stars against its waxen pallor, relieved by the carmine of her lips alone. Still it was the same face that some months before I had seen lifted in entreaty to her false lover. Now her tall shape was wrapped about with grave clothes, over which her black hair streamed, and in her arms she bore a sleeping babe that from time to time she pressed convulsively to her breast.

On the threshold of her tomb Isabella de Siguenza paused and looked round wildly as though for help, scanning each of the silent watchers to find a friend among them. Then her eye fell upon the niche, and the heap of smoking lime, and the men who guarded it, and she shuddered and would have fallen had not those who attended her led her to the chair and placed her in it—a living corpse.

Now the dreadful rites began. The Dominican father stood before her and recited her offense and the sentence which had been passed upon her, which doomed her "to be left alone with God and the child of your sin, that he may deal with you as he sees fit." [Lest such cruelty should seem impossible and unprecedented, the writer may mention that in the museum of the city of Mexico he has seen the desiccated body of a young woman which was found immured in the walls of a religious building. With it is the body of an infant. Although the exact cause of her execution remains a matter of conjecture, there can be no doubt as to the manner of her death, for in addition to other evidences the marks of the rope with which her limbs were bound in life are distinctly visible. Such in those days were the mercies of religion!]

To all of this she seemed to pay no heed nor to the exhortation that followed. At length he ceased, with a sigh, and turning to me said:

"Draw nearer to this sinner, brother, and speak with her before it is too late."

Then he bade all present gather themselves at the far end of the vault that our talk might not be overheard, and they did so without wonder, thinking doubtless that I was a monk sent to confess the doomed woman.

So I drew near, with a beating heart, and bending over her I spoke in her ear.

"Listen to me, Isabella de Siguenza!" I said, and as I uttered the name she started wildly. "Where is that De Garcia who deceived and deserted you?"

"How have you learned his true name?" she answered. "Not even torture would have wrung it from me, as you know."

"I am no monk, and I know nothing. I am that man who fought with De Garcia on the night when you were taken, and who would have killed him had you not seized me."

"At the least I saved him—that is my comfort now!"

"Isabella de Siguenza," I said, "I am your friend, the best you ever had and the last, as you shall learn presently. Tell me where this man is, for there is that between us which must be settled."

"If you are my friend, weary me no more. I do not know where he is. Months ago he went whither you will scarcely follow, to the farther Indies, but you will never find him there."

"It may be that I shall, and if it should so chance, say, have you any message for this man?"

"None—yes, this: Tell him how we died, his child and his wife. Tell him that I did my best to hide his name from the priests lest some like fate should befall him."

"Is that all?"

"Yes—no, it is not all. Tell him that I passed away loving and forgiving."

"My time is short," I said. "Awake and listen." For having spoken thus she seemed to be sinking into a lethargy. "I was the assistant of that Andres de Fonseca whose counsel you put aside to your ruin, and I have given a certain drug to the abbess yonder. When she offers you the cup of water, see that you drink and drink deep, you and the child. If so, none shall ever die more happily. Do you understand?"

"Yes, yes," she gasped, "and may blessings rest upon you for the gift. Now I am no more afraid, for I have long desired to die—it was the way I feared."

"Then farewell, and God be with you, unhappy woman."

"Farewell," she answered softly; "but call me not unhappy who am about to die thus easily with that I love." And she glanced at the sleeping babe.

Then I drew back and stood with bent head, speaking no word. Now the Dominican motioned to all to take the places where they stood before and asked her, "Erring sister, have you aught to say before you are silent forever?"

"Yes," she answered in a clear, sweet voice that never even quavered, so bold had she become since she learned that her death would be swift and easy. "Yes, I have this to say—that I go to my end with a clean heart, for if I have sinned it is against custom and not against God. I broke the vows indeed, but I was forced to take those vows, and therefore they did not bind. I was a woman born for light and love, and yet I was thrust into the darkness of this cloister, there to wither dead in life. And so I broke the vows, and I am glad that I have broken them, though it has brought me to this. If I was deceived and my marriage is no marriage before the law, as they tell me now, I know nothing of it; therefore to me it is still valid and holy, and on my soul there rests no sin. At the least I have lived, and for some few hours I have been wife and mother, and it is as well to die swiftly in this cell that your mercy has prepared as more slowly in those above. And now for you—I tell you that your wickedness shall find you out, you who dare to say to God's children, 'Ye shall not love,' and to work murder on them because they will not listen. It shall find you out, I say, and not only you, but the church you serve. Both priest and church shall be broken together and shall be a scorn in the mouths of men to come."

"Erring sister, have you aught to say before you are silent forever?"

"She is distraught," said the Dominican as a sigh of fear and wonder went round the vault, "and blasphemes in her madness. Forget her words. Shrive her, brother, swiftly, ere she adds to them."

Then the black robed, keen eyed priest came to her, and holding the cross before her face began to mutter I know not what. But she arose from the chair and thrust the crucifix aside.

"Peace!" she said. "I will not be shriven by such as you. I take my sins to God and not to you—you who do murder in the name of Christ!"

The fanatic heard, and a fury took him. "Then go unshriven down to hell, you ——," and he named her by ill names and struck her in the face with the ivory crucifix.

The Dominican bade him cease his revilings angrily enough, but Isabella de Siguenza wiped her bruised brow and laughed aloud a dreadful laugh to hear.

"Now I see that you are a coward also," she said. "Priest, this is my last prayer, that you may also perish at the hands of fanatics and more terribly than I die tonight."

Then they hurried her into the place prepared for her, and she spoke again:

"Give me to drink, for we thirst, my babe and I!"

Now I saw the abbess enter that passage whence the victim had been led. Presently she came back bearing a cup of water in her hand and with it a loaf of bread, and I knew by her mien that my draft was in the water. But of what befell afterward I cannot say certainly, for I prayed the Dominican to open the door by which we had entered the vault, and passing through it I stood dazed with horror at some distance. Awhile went by, I do not know how long, till at length I saw the abbess standing before me, a lantern in her hand, and she was sobbing bitterly.

"All is done," she said. "Nay, have no fear, the draft worked well. Before ever a stone was laid mother and child slept sound. Alas for her soul who died unrepentant and unshriven!"

"Alas for the souls of all who have shared in this night's work," I answered. "Now, mother, let me hence, and may we never meet again!"

So soon as I could clear my mind somewhat of all that I had seen and heard in that dreadful vault I began to consider the circumstances in which I found myself.

First, however, I inquired secretly and diligently as to the truth of the statement that De Garcia had sailed for the Indies, and to be brief, having the clew, I discovered that two days after the date of the duel I had fought with him a man answering to De Garcia's description, though bearing a different name, had shipped from Seville in a carak bound for the Canary islands, which carak was there to await the arrival of the fleet sailing for Hispaniola. Indeed from various circumstances I had little doubt that the man was none other than De Garcia himself, which, although I had not thought of it before, was not strange, seeing that then, as now, the Indies were the refuge of half the desperadoes and villains who could no longer live in Spain. Thither then I made up my mind to follow him, consoling myself a little by the thought that at least I should see new and wonderful countries, though how new and wonderful they were I did not guess.

Now, it remained for me to dispose of the wealth which had come to me suddenly. While I was wondering how I could place it in safety till my return I heard by chance that the Adventuress of Dartmouth, the same ship in which I had come to Spain a year before, was again in the port of Cadiz, and I bethought me that the best thing I could do with the gold and other articles of value would be to ship them to England, there to be held in trust for me. So, having dispatched a message to my friend, the captain of the Adventuress, that I had freight of value for him, I made preparations to depart from Seville with such speed as I might, and to this end I sold my benefactor's house, with many of the effects, at a price much below their worth. The most of the books and plate, together with some other articles, I kept, and packing them in cases I caused them to be transported down the river to Cadiz, to the care of those same agents to whom I had received letters from the Yarmouth merchants.

This being done, I followed thither myself, taking the bulk of my fortune with me in gold, which I hid artfully in numerous packages.

I came to Cadiz in safety and without loss of any of my goods or gold, and taking boat proceeded on board the Adventuress, where I found her captain, whose name was Bell, in good health and very glad to see me. What pleased me more, however, was that he had three letters for me, one from my father, one from my sister Mary and one from my betrothed, Lily Bozard, the only letter I ever received from her. The contents of these writings were not altogether pleasing, however, for I learned from them that my father was in broken health and almost bedridden, and indeed, though I did not know it for many years after, he died in Ditchingham church upon the very day I received his letter. It was short and sad, and in it he said he sorrowed much that he had allowed me to go upon my mission, since he should see me no more and could only commend me to the care of the Almighty and pray him for my safe return. As for Lily's letter, which, hearing that the Adventuress was to sail for Cadiz, she had found means to dispatch secretly, though it was not short, it was sad also and told me that so soon as my back was turned on home my brother Geoffrey had asked her in marriage from her father, and that they pushed the matter strongly, so that her life was made a misery to her, for my brother waylaid her everywhere, and her father did not cease to revile her as an obstinate jade who would fling away her fortune for the sake of a penniless wanderer.

"But," it went on, "be assured, sweetheart, that unless they marry me by force, as they have threatened to do, I will not budge from my promise. And, Thomas, should I be thus wedded against my will I shall not be a wife for long, for though I am strong I believe that I shall die of shame and sorrow. It is hard that I should be thus tormented, and for one reason only, that you are not rich. Still I have good hope that things may better themselves, for I see that my brother Wilfred is much inclined toward your sister Mary, and though he also urges this marriage on me today she is a friend to both of us and may be in the way to make terms with him before she accepts his suit." Then the writing ended with many tender words and prayers for my safe return.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Bear and the Umbrella.

How much danger is there to the pound in a wild black bear when you meet him in his haunts accidentally and at close quarters? Mrs. C. F. Latham, wife of mine host at Oak Lodge, on the Indian river peninsula (Brevard county, Fla.), was returning from the beach alone and armed only with an umbrella. When just a quarter of a mile from this very porch, she heard the rustling of some animal coming toward her through the saw palmettos.

Thinking it must be a raccoon, she quickly picked up a chunk of palmetto wood and held it ready to whack Mr. Coon over the head the instant he emerged. All at once, with a mighty rustling, out stepped a big black bear within six feet of her! The surprise was mutual and profound. Naturally Mrs. Latham was scared, but not out of her wits, and she decided that to run would be to invite pursuit and possibly attack. She stood her ground and said nothing, and the bear rose on his hind legs to get a better look at her, making two or three feints in her direction with his paws.

Feeling that she must do something, Mrs. Latham pointed her umbrella at the bear and quickly opened and closed it two or three times. "Woof!" said the bear. Turning about, he plunged into the palmettos and went crashing away, while the lady ran homeward as fast as she could go. So much for the "savage and aggressive" disposition of the black bear.—W. T. Hornaday in St. Nicholas.

"Xmas" is often written instead of Christmas, and the authority for so doing is that X is simply the initial letter of the Greek word for Christ.

"Remedies for toothache, my friend," said a philosopher, "will be found to afford instant relief in every case but yours."

THE SUN SHINES.

A NEW YORK PAPER OWNS UP TO ITS BLUNDER.

It Helped to Elect Grover Cleveland as President and Now Tears Its Candidate to Pieces—Facts That Ought to Have Been Discovered Years Ago.

The exposure by the New York Sun May 26 of the socialistic teachings of Grover Cleveland deserves more than a mere passing recognition. Only two years ago The Sun waged a vigorous warfare against the prosperity of the United States by advocating the election of Mr. Cleveland to the office of president of the United States. It did so largely by creating class discrimination, and its cry of "No force bill! No negro domination!" will be long remembered. It set the south against the north. It advocated a policy that has damaged and destroyed the manufacturing and the wage earning interests in both sections. It descended to the level of the pro-English and anti-American organs that disgrace the American press of today, yet which were successful in the campaign of 1892.

It is, indeed, gratifying to know, though two years late, that The Sun finds the idol which it shone upon in 1892 to be mere clay, dross or brass. But this should have been discovered sooner. It was just as easy for The Sun to refer to the speeches and letters of the presidential candidate in 1892 as it is to do this in 1894. The documents of 1886, of 1888, of 1891, of April and July, 1892, were all at the disposal of The Sun as matters of public record prior to November, 1892. The Sun knew then, or should have known, the character of the man whom it wished to elect to the high office of president and that his teachings were "the teachings of the disturbers of society, and sometimes such teachings bear terrible fruit."

There can be no excuse whatever for a journal of the high standing of the New York Sun for advocating such teachings through its candidate. They were un-American and should have found no place either directly or indirectly in the columns of a reputable American journal. We trust this will prove a lesson to all American newspapers such as are truly American and have the interests of their country at heart. It is far better to take the trouble to ascertain whether the candidate for the high office of president has at any time been a socialistic agitator, an advocate of anarchy, a promoter of strife or a disturber of classes before his election than it is to do this after his election.

The light has come. The splutterings of the fag ends of the candle are extinguished. Now the light is good. The light is divided from the darkness. Let The Sun so shine.

COST OF GROWING WOOL.

The American Sheep Raiser Cannot Compete With the Australian.

Ignoring the difference in freight against the American woolgrower, the Australian woolgrower has the advantage of pasture all the year round, the pasture in Australia being better in winter than in summer. The woolgrower in Australia rents his land from the government for a smaller charge than the Ohio woolgrower in many cases pays in taxes alone, and the latter, owing to our rigorous winter climate for five months in the year, feeds his sheep hay and grain, nearly the whole of which is labor. It costs nothing to grow hay or grain. Nature does that.

The main cost to the farmer of hay and grain is in the preparing of the land, in cultivating, in harvesting and the feeding, which are all labor, and which represent 90 per cent of the whole cost of production, the remaining 10 per cent representing interest and taxes. Under these conditions the cost of raising wool in the United States is at least 11 cents per pound in actual outlay greater than the cost of raising the same class of wool in Australia or the Argentine Republic, and the McKinley tariff law placed the duty of 11 cents per pound on imported unwashed wool to put the American woolgrower on even terms with his foreign competitor. The latter has advantages of cheap land, of climatic condition and cheaper freight, which to him are fully equivalent to 11 cents per pound.

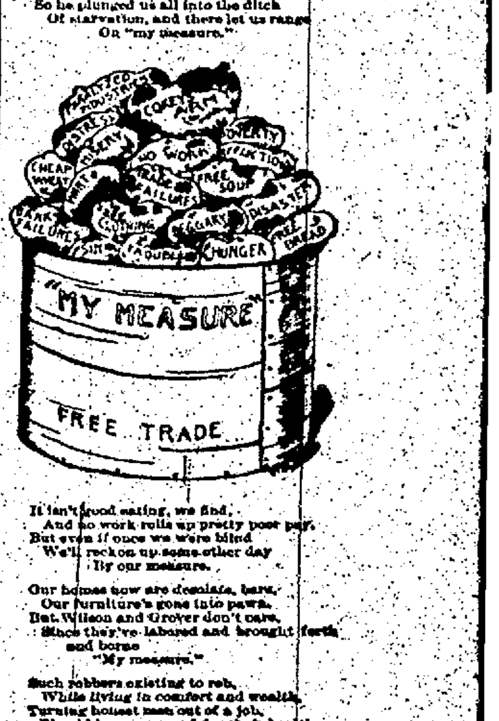
"My Measure."

A measure has been prepared on the lines suggested in my message.—President Cleveland's Address to Congress, Dec. 4, 189_.

I sing the song of protection,
The greatest, the best on earth,
A blessing it's been to this section
Until it gave rise to the birth
Of "my measure."

Work in abundance it gave us,
Good wages and cheap living too,
But Grover then came to amaze us
With all that he threatened to do,
With "my measure."

We were happy, contented and rich,
But he thought that we wanted "a change,"
So he plunged us all into the ditch
Of starvation, and there let us range
On "my measure."



It isn't good eating, we find,
And no work rolls up pretty poor pay,
But even if once we were blind
We'll reckon up some other day
By our measure.

Our homes now are desolate, bare,
Our furniture's gone into pawn,
But Wilson and Grover don't care,
Since they've labored and brought forth and borne
"My measure."

Such robbers existing to rob,
While living in comfort and wealth,
Turning honest men out of a job,
Should have a regard for their health.
We're their measure.
—C. R. Buckland.

Increase of National Debt.

The outstanding interest bearing debt of the United States is being increased at the rate of 8 cents per month for each man, woman and child in the United States, being equivalent to about $60,000,000 annually. The amount for last year from March, 1893, to March 1, 1894, was $59,904,670.

McKean County Miner.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Payable in Advance, one year $1.25; six months, 75 cents, three months, 50 cents. If not paid in advance, $1.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal advertisements 7½ cents per line for each insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. Executors and administrators notices $3.00 each for six insertions.

Professional cards, not exceeding one inch $5.00 per year.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

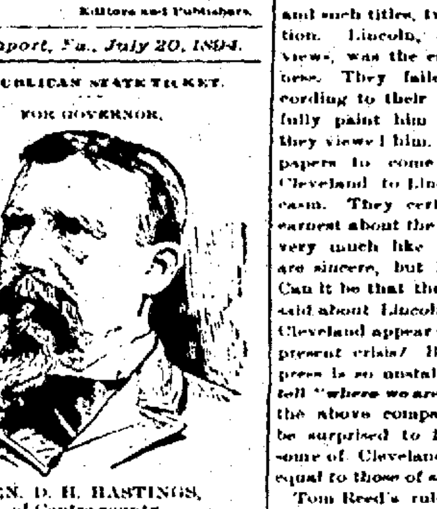
All communications should be addressed to

OLSON & GILBERT,
Editors and Publishers.

Smethport, Pa., July 20, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,



GEN. D. H. HASTINGS,
of Centre county.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. WALTER LYON,
of Pittsburg.

FOR SEC'Y OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. JAMES LATTA,
of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. AMOS H. MYLIN,
of Lancaster county.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT-LARGE,
HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,
of Susquehanna county.
HON. GEORGE F. HUFF,
of Westmoreland county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. CHARLES W. STONE,
of Warren county.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
HERMAN H. NORTH,
of Bradford,
GEORGE GRIFFITHS,
of Kane.

FOR CORONER,
E. R. SHERMAN,
of Bradford.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER
WALTER OSTRANDER,
of Liberty Township.

THE Senate and *House conference* committees failed to agree on the tariff bill.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD is in favor of increasing the force of the regular army.

THE Republican State League will hold their convention at Harrisburg, September 5th.

THE *total number of railroad men thrown out of employment by the order of Debs is estimated at 68,350.*

THE President on Tuesday signed the bill that will make Utah one of the States of the Union. The flag will will soon contain 45 stars.

MR. EUGENE DEBS, G. W. Howard, Sylvester Keliher and L. W. Rogers, the official board of the A. R. U., are all in jail at Chicago for contempt of court.

THERE is a rumor afloat that Col. Lucius Rogers will be appointed superintendent of public printing under Hastings. The MINER sincerely hopes that he will receive the appointment as he is in every way qualified for the position.

"THERE are 13,000,000 men available for military duty in this country, but suppose 10,000,000 of these, the wage earners, were in revolt, what then?"—Olean *Echo*. This country will never see the time when that number of our wage earners will defy the authority of the government to maintain law and order.

GENERAL DANIEL SICKLES, of New York, will soon introduce a bill in Congress making Gettysburg a national park. We hope to see Congress take quick action on the matter as it is the most desirable place for such an institution. The memorable field of Gettysburg, that gave the nation new life and encouraged the drooping spirits of its defenders. There could be a no more suitable place selected. By all means make it a national park.

CONGRESSMAN JOE SIBLEY, has received the Democratic nomination in the Crawford-Erie district for Congress. Mr. Sibley will have to tap a pretty large barrel to carry that district this fall. Last February Grow had over 6000 majority in the two counties and the 3000 majority that Sibley had two years ago, will make a difference of 9,000 votes that Mr. Sibley will have to *overcome, in order to* retain his seat in the 54th Congress. The *hand-writing on the wall says* Mr. Sibley will retire to his stock farm *at Meadville at the close of the 53rd* Congress.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN last Saturday issued a very fair and candid statement of the difficulties at Pullman. His version of it will be accepted as correct. If the company could not manufacture cars, without a loss, they were certainly justified in closing their works. No man with brains would continue works that were not paying expenses. The cry that was raised, that exorbitant rents were charged the workmen, Mr Pullman says had no foundation, as the greater portion of the men rented from other parties. Undoubtedly the employees at the Pullman shops had grievances, but there was no excuse for calling out the unions all over the land, causing a great loss in money to the laboring class, beside several lives, and millions in money destroyed by fire and other means of destruction. We trust that men of brains like Mr. Wilkinson will be chosen hereafter to lead the Unions, instead of hot headed men such as Debs and others.

A COMPARISON.

To a student of history and one familiar with the stirring times from 1861 to 1865, to read the newspapers on the Democratic side of the fence eulogizing President Cleveland and comparing him to Abraham Lincoln, sounds very ridiculous.

To give some idea of the Democratic newspapers opinions of martyred and beloved president we will quote some of the terms used during the war by the said press. He (Lincoln) is a rail-splitter, a Mississippi boatman, a clodhopper, an abolitionist, a tyrant, a nigger lover, a back woodsman, a brute, a Czar, an autocrat, a fiend, a murderer of our soldiers and sailors and such titles, two numerous to mention. Lincoln, according to their views, was the essence of all meanness. They failed in language, according to their way of thinking, to fully paint him in the true light, as they viewed him. And now for these papers to come out and compare Cleveland to Lincoln smacks of sarcasm. They certainly cannot be in earnest about the matter. We should very much like to believe that they are sincere, but it seems incredible. Can it be that they meant what they said about Lincoln and wish to make Cleveland appear ridiculous during the present crisis? But the Democratic press is so unstable that it is hard to tell *"where we are at." Judging from* the above comparison we would not be surprised to hear them say that some of Cleveland's actions are fully equal to those of satan himself.

Tom Reed's rules were adopted by the present congress, and now, *after* 20 years, the Democratic press says that Cleveland has acted just as Lincoln would have done under the present circumstances. *It certainly must* be a hard pill for Democrats to swallow, after all the venom they have shown towards Republican statesmen, to be compelled in the end to say that Republican principle was right and just. It has taken a long time for them to make a public acknowledgement of Lincoln's superb statesmanship, but it has come at last.

IF a Republican President had been *at the head of national affairs* during the present strike, how quickly the question *of States'* rights would have been raised by the Democratic press. *Two years ago when the State Militia* was ordered to Homestead, there was *a great cry raised about sending* troops to quell the strikes. When there was a talk of sending the regulars there, the howl was fearful. But now we hear nothing but words *of* commendation in regard to the President's action in sending troops upon the soil of Illinois. The Democrats will have to give up their pet theory of State rights. When the question of the safety of lives and property in any section of the Union arises, the government is the proper authority to settle the question. Where inter-state commerce is carried on as extensively as it is in the United States, imaginary lines stretched across the country should not hamper Uncle Sam in his efforts to keep order within his domain. Different States have different laws, and these laws cannot help but *bring confusion in the end.* Uncle Sam's mails must pass unmolested. And yet when the trains that convey the said mails are sidetracked or burned, and the troops of the government come to quell the disturbance, the government of the States object to the invasion on the ground of States' rights. The government can send its mails across a State, but must not send troops to protect the faithful delivery of the same. Congress should pass an amendment to the constitution, making it so plain that there could be no question of authority; allowing the President the right to send troops *upon the soil of any State whenever any disturbance arises.* The time will come when State lines will be obliterated, in order to have good government. *One general law for the whole* country would be far better than to *have so many different State laws that* are conflicting in their construction.

DR. DEPEW, Edward Feeney, Commissioner of Arbitration and Mediation, Senator Peffer, Governor Waite, ex-Grand Master Powderly, Sovereign and Debs, along with a host of lesser lights, have undertaken, from their several points of view, to explain the underlying cause or motif for the evident unrest and dissatisfaction with the present condition that agitates the mind of vast hosts of American people. While studying the subject, let us turn to Gœthe; "He of that great mind, beaming in mildest splendor, like a great sun on the verge of the horizon," which alluminated and illustrated whatsoever it touched, and ponder what he has to say: "Look at men," he writes, "how they struggle after happiness and satisfaction! Their wishes, their toil, their gold, are ever hunting restlessly—and after what?—the right enjoyment of the world, the feeling of himself in others, the harmonious conjunction of many things that will seldom exist together. What is it that keeps man in continual discontent and agitation? It is that they cannot make realities correspond with their conceptions, that enjoyment steals away from among their hands, that the wished-for comes too late, and nothing reached and acquired produces on the heart the effect which their longing for it at a distance led them to anticipate.

THE tariff jugglers at Washington will have an interesting job of fitting and dovetailing the House and Senate bills on the tariff together so that it will hold the President's signature. It certainly will be a botched up job. The bill that the Senate formulated has no more resemblance to the house bill than daylight has to darkness. One house desires free sugar and the other puts a duty on it. If it was not for the congressmen's desire to get home and see to their political fences we would readily venture the prediction that the bill would not become a law before reassembling of Congress, the first Monday in December. The poor tariff bill is without a true friend in either house. They are all dissatisfied with its provisions but it is the best they know how to formulate, and consequently they will vote for it, knowing full well that it does not meet the views of the people at large. It is a mill-stone around their necks.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The utter inability of the Democratic party to conduct the affairs of the country *successfully* and *satisfactorily* was never more plainly apparent than through the incidents of this week in Washington. With its leaders in control of every branch of the Government, with Congress nearing the end of a year's practically continuous session, with the industries of the country paralyzed as the result of the threats of tariff destruction, with millions of people idle by reason of delayed legislation and threats of destruction by legislation, representative men of House and Senate are squabbling over the tariff bill, prolonging the anxiety with little promise of improving the conditions. The conference committee of House and Senate found, when it went into session, that the Senate had made 634 changes in the House tariff bill, every one of which they must consider. Not only this, but they found that the Senate had increased the rates of duty in 300 cases as compared with the House bill. They also found that the bill fixes precisely the same rate of duty as the McKinley law in nearly 150 items, while in nearly half as many it actually increased the rate of duty as compared with the much berated McKinley law.

Not only have the Democratic conferees on the tariff bill found a hard task before them, but they have deliberately made it harder by excluding the Republican members of the conference committee from their meetings. This is an unprecedented incident. *Such a thing was never before* known. Of course they propose admitting the Republican members of the committee later on, after they get the bill fixed up to suit themselves, but they expect in doing that to merely submit the bill which they agree upon to the Republicans and give them to understand that it is this or nothing. Not only do they fear to come into contact with the Republicans in framing the bill, but they are evidently *unable to agree among themselves.* The Democratic conferees have now been in session nearly a week, sitting from 10 30 a. m. until 6 p. m., but are unable to agree upon the important points at issue, particularly the duties on coal, iron, sugar and woollen goods. The House representatives, are unwilling to consent to a duty on coal and iron ore and are doubtful about the duty on sugar.

In this connection it may be worth while discussing for a moment the cause of the insistence of the Senate upon the high rate of duty, which it has imposed on many articles in the tariff bill. While the Republicans, of course, are not disposed to criticise the fact that the Democrats of the Senate have increased the rates of duty, there is ground for criticism as to the reasons which have produced these results. *Selfishness, pure selfishness,* is the controlling cause in nearly all the cases. Sometimes it is personal selfishness and occasionally a desire to retain control, for the party, of certain States. In most cases, however, Senators, who have insisted on high rates of duty on the articles produced in their own State, know that unless protection is given to their particular interest the Democrats will lose control of their States and they will lose their seats in the Senate. So for this reason the Democratic leaders in the Senate have rejected the free trade doctrines of the Chicago platform and made the tariff bill protective in *nearly every essential.* And it is because of this that they are having such a hard struggle in the conference committee now. Another cause, but one which is closely akin to that already mentioned, is the fact that the sugar trust, which contributed enormous sums to Democratic campaign funds, is now demanding its pay and has got it in the sugar duty, which will take $65,000,000 a year out of the pockets of the public and put millions and millions of dollars into the coffers of the sugar trust, which helped the Democrats to get control of all branches of the government in the last election.

What will be the outcome nobody can yet successfully predict. The members of the House are very anxious to get away and enter upon their campaigns for re-election. This makes it probable that they will yield to most of the demands of the Senate and pass the bill in pretty nearly the form in which it came from that body. Yet, up to this time, the House members of the conference committee have not shown a willingness to give up free iron and coal, or *to consent to the* sugar duty, which the Senate added to the bill.

Of course President Cleveland has had the support of every Republican this week in his firm stand in support of law and order and against the rioters and strikers who have been making trouble in the west. But no thoughtful man can fail to recall the things which Mr. Cleveland has said and done for partisan reasons, resulting in stirring up the very spirit of dissatisfaction and lawlessness which is making all this trouble. Mr. Cleveland and his Democratic co-laborers inflamed the country and the passions of the ignorant people of the country two years ago with statements based upon false assumptions. The result is that the then most prosperous country in the world has been thrown into a state of disorder and distress scarcely equalled in its history or surpassed by present conditions in any other equally advanced and intelligent nations of the world. President Cleveland's tirades and those of his associates, against Republicans, Republican laws and existing happy conditions, worked up dissatisfaction in ignorant minds, easily inflamed, and the result is seen in the terrible condition of the present moment. How can it be otherwise, when the messages of the president contained such expressions as the following, selected from a single message of Grover Cleveland to Congress, commenting upon laws upon the statute books, and their effect upon the people. Here are sentences and parts of sentences from one of President Cleveland's numerous State papers:

"Schemes of public plunder."

"Unjust and unnecessary taxation."

"A tax upon all our people."

"Financial distress and apprehension."

"An abused and irritated people."

"Sweeping rectification of their wrongs."

"Condemned the condition of our laws."

"The people can hardly hope for any consideration."

"Extortion and betrayal of American fairness and justice."

"This wrong upon those who bear the burden of national taxation multiplies a brood of evil consequences."

What wonder that the profuse distribution of texts and proverbs of this sort have produced such results?

FOR years the Democratic press throughout the country have contended that it was impossible to manufacture American tin. Now the papers are making the startling disclosures that there is an American Tin trust, in fact, a combine. What are we coming to? That pet theory of Democracy is knocked in the head. But so it goes; their many misstatements, one after another, are disproved.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

It is estimated that the cost of the recent strike is as follows:

Loss to railroads	[illegible]
Loss to employees	[illegible]
Loss to roads by fire	[illegible]
Other damages to roads	[illegible]
Loss of wages to men thrown out of employment	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

THE OLD SOLDIERS TRUE.

Department Commander Emsley has sent to the different Posts in this State the following in relation to the great strike: In view of the disorder *and riot that are prevailing in some* sections of our country, the Department Commander voices the sentiment of every member of our organization in reiterating that there shall be here but "one country and one *flag.*" Those who dared all, that the nation might live, stand to-day on the same broad foundation, that the laws must be obeyed; that the red flag of anarchism and the black flag of destruction must go down in the mire of ignominy and that the old red, white and blue, alone shall wave. The ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic are filled with men who "earn their bread by the sweat of their faces," but in times *when the lines are drawn between* right and wrong, deeds of violence and destruction of property, find neither advocates nor supporters among our comrades. The members of the *Grand Army of the Republic* have proven their loyalty, and now, as then, will stand shoulder to shoulder and elbow to elbow in maintaining the peace for which they struggled and suffered.

Should scenes of turbulence and defiance of law and of government unfortunately reach within the borders of our own great State at any time, the boys who wore the blue will be found on the side of America and its institution.

THE TAXPAYERS MUST PAY IT.

The Chicago *Herald* calls the attention of the people of that city to the fact that Cook county will have to pay every dollar of damages caused by the destruction of railroad property by the mob. The loss will not fall upon the railroads, but the taxpayers will have to reimburse them for all losses they have suffered. This is the law of Illinois and of other states, and the public would have to pay for the loss and damage of property, if occurring through a riot, whether a statute to that purport was in existence or not. The *Herald* adds:

It is a fact that railroad employes own large amounts of property in all parts of the state. The thrifty and prudent men of that class nearly all own their own homes in part or wholly. They will have to pay taxes for railroad losses in every county where mobs have injured property.

WISE WORDS.

In writing to a member of the New York Constitutional Convention, recently, Benjamin Harrison, who never fails to make himself understood, made use of the words:

I did not express any criticism of President Cleveland's action, *for I* have distinctly and always maintained that it was not only the right, but the duty of the President to enforce the laws of the United States without asking anybody's consent. *I acted* upon this view of the law when, as a soldier, I marched under the orders of the President into States whose Governors did not only not invite us, but were resisting us. As President I further maintained this view of the President's power and duty; and now, as a private citizen, I hold myself ready as a part of the posse comitatus of the country to aid in the enforcement of that view of the national authority.

IN our various trips through the county we notice that where planting is done on the side hills the rows are always planted up and down the hill. Here is where the farmers make a great mistake. When the hoeing is done trenches are formed so that the heavy rains will wash away the best soil and thus impoverish their land. Now if the rows were planted sideways of the hill there would be no washing away of the richest and best of soil and the crop would be better. Farmers, try it next year and see if *you are not benefitted by the experiment.* Where the rows are planted up and down the hill the rain fall runs away quickly and your crops suffer from the drouth, *where if the* rows run sideways the moisture is retained in the ground and your crops will have the nourishment to sustain them during the hot weather. We would say to the tillers of the soil that it requires brain work to make a success of farming just as well as it requires brain work to successfully conduct a mercantile establishment or any other business. Join the brains and hands together and make a successful partnership of them.

THE effort of papers like the Olean *Echo* to frame excuses for the men who acted like fiends in the late strike, is, to say the least, foolishness of the most foolish sort. Reasonable men, having a desire to promote the welfare of their homes and families, don't see where anything is to be gained by acts of violence. If men have grievances and feel that the iron hand of corporate power is in league against them, they have a humane right to take such steps as will protect them from being made the slaves of unscrupulous employers; but, in order to do this and have the sympathy and support of their brother men, acts of violence and lawlessness must not be *resorted to or excused.* Let the first thought of the workingman be the *maintenance of law and loyalty to the* government, and such scenes as have been witnessed during the late strike will be relegated to the past.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and *until the last few years* was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the Market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars *for any case it fails to cure. Send for* circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by druggists, 75

Assignees Sale.

The goods in the store of Frank R Foster will be sold at assignees sale at greatly reduced prices, consisting of drugs, patent medicines, fancy articles, books, stationery, etc. Come at once and receive the benefit of first choice of goods.

J. W. BOUTON, Assignee.

High grade and medium bicycles for sale. I can suit you in most any price and style. There is no use to go on foot when you can get a wheel as cheap as I can sell you one. Call and inspect my wheels. JOHN H. REILLY.

W. F. SPECHT issues all kinds of Insurance policies, call on him when in want of any insurance.

Guaranteed six inch clear butt shingles at Holmes & Gilfillan's, at $2.75 per thousand.

Mr. A. J. Davenport

Impure Blood

Caused large Boils on my face and neck, I was told to take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully, and after using 3 bottles was free from all eruptions. I am perfectly cured and in excellent health. A. J. DAVENPORT, Milton, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. Try a box. 25c.

To the Atlantic Coast and Return at $10 the Round Trip.

On July 26th next the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run another of its popular seashore excursions. These trips are planned for the express purpose *of furnishing an economical opportunity* for people living in Western Pennsylvania to visit some of the principal summer resorts of the Atlantic Coast. The tickets permit of a stay of nearly two weeks, and a choice of destination is allowed—Atlantic City, the most popular resort in America, Cape May, appropriately called the Queen of the Coast, Sea Isle City, the the Gem of the Coast, and Ocean City, last but by no means the least attractive of the places.

Special train will leave Pittsburg on above mentioned date at 8:50 a. m., arriving at Altoona 11:25 p. m., where stop for dinner will be made, and reaching Philadelphia 7:20 p. m. *Passengers can* spend the night in Philadelphia, and take any regular train of the following day for the shore.

	RATE.	TRAIN LEAVES
West Brownsville	$10 00	6.15 a. m.
Monongahela City	10 00	[illegible]
Pittsburg	10 00	[illegible]
East Liberty	10 00	[illegible]
Braddock	10 00	[illegible]
Wilmerding	10 00	[illegible]
Irwin	10 00	[illegible]
Uniontown	10 00	[illegible]
Connellsville	10 00	[illegible]
Mt. Pleasant	10 00	7:10
Scottdale	10 00	7:34
Greensburg	10 00	[illegible]
Indiana	10 00	8:10
Butler	10 00	6.18
Leechburg	10 00	[illegible]
Paulton	10 00	8.21
Latrobe	10 00	10.?0
Blairsville	10 00	9:22
Johnstown	9 25	11 05
Cresson	8 50	11:52
Altoona	8 00	12.35 p. m.
Hollidaysburg	8 00	11:30 a. m.
Bellwood	8 00	1.05 p. m.
Clearfield	8 50	9.30 a. m.
Philipsburg	8 35	10.41
Osceola	8 25	10.50
Bellefonte	8 25	10.34
Tyrone	7 65	1.15 p. m.
[illegible]	8 50	[illegible] a. m.
Bedford	8 50	[illegible]
Huntingdon	7 10	1.45 p. m.
Mt. Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
McVeytown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lewistown Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mifflin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duncannon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia Ar.		7:20

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. *He is naturally thankful.* It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at F. R. Foster and A. B. Armstrong, drug stores. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa.

If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Down's Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended, or money refunded.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PEtition will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean county, Pennsylvania at Smethport, in said county, on Wednesday, August first, A. D. 1894, at two o'clock p. m., to transfer the hotel license of Charles Lunden, granted May 30th, 1894, for one year from the first Monday of June, A. D. 1894, to Hugh F. McIntyre of [illegible], Lafayette township, in said county, formerly a lumberman, said license being for a hotel situated in the borough of Mount Jewett, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and known as the "Lunden House."

JOHN S. APPLE, Attorney.

July 12, 1894.—3t

MONEY TO LOAN.

Loans made from $10 to $20,000 on Personal or Real Estate security. No publicity. Loans can be returned in small monthly payments or retained for a term of years to suit borrower. A loan from this Company will not injure the financial standing of any individual or firm. No Indorsers. Interest 6 per cent, annually. Money loaned for any purpose, such as to increase or enter business, to pay off mortgages, judgment notes, to build or purchase property, or in fact for any purpose that money may be desired. Address, Central Trust Company of Pa., [illegible] Arch Street Philadelphia, Penna.

Administratrix's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of George A. Hyde, late of Smethport, McKean county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to C. E. Hyde, residing in Smethport, said county, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

C. E. HYDE, Administratrix.

July 9, 1894—6t.

SIMON & DOERR,
ELDRED, PA.
BOTTLERS AND CARBONATORS

Rochester Bohemian Export
Lager and Pure Native
Wines for Family Use.

SIMON & DOERR,
ELDRED, PA.
v31-n29-6m

M. L. ARMSTRONG,
JEWELER,
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Silverware,
Spectacles,
Toys,
Eye-glasses.

And all goods pretaining to a First-class Jewelry store.

Satisfaction guaranteed, and prices as Low as the Lowest. Call and inspect our new stock.

INSURANCE!

Place your insurance with C. A. Burdick, who represents reliable companies of all kinds,

Fire, Life and Accidental

Also, sells the best and most durable Sewing Machines in the world,

The Domestic and
The Wheeler & Wilson

Sold for cash or on installments. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, at the

REILLY BLOCK
v30-n30-ly Smethport, Pa.

B. H. & Co.
CASH AND ONE PRICE.

Buffalo, Wednesday, July 11, 1894

Store closes at noon Saturdays during July and August.

Extremely Low Prices.

We're having a magnificent trade every day, just the kind of business that's welcomed by the thousands whose daily thought is to "make two ends meet."

They meet here regularly without an effort. A few pennies being rich rewards in this Mecca of economy. That's what makes this more and more your store. It supplies your daily wants—cheap.

Where else can you find such invincible values as are here all the time? We don't mean to localize the "where." We mean the question to cover every city in the country.

Here are facts of interest to every woman. These are the lowest prices on record. You'll never get a better chance to save money.

—Ladies' handsome Duck Suits, good value at $3.00, all sizes, at $1.98
—Ladies' White Duck Suits, good value at $4.00, all sizes, at $2.98
—Ladies' black and white Duck suits, worth $5.00, all sizes at $2.98
—Ladies' extra fine White Duck suits, worth $7.00 all sizes, at $3.98
—Ladies' black and colored Jackets, this season's styles, worth $8 and $10, at $5.00
—Ladies' newest style reefer and Jackets formerly $12 and $15, reduced to $7.50

This is clearing time *in all* the stocks. It is imperative that Summer Goods be sold in their season. Anybody with money to spend can make it go twice as far as usual—here and now. Make it a point to visit the store and see for yourself.

$50 Bicycles:

We're still selling away at strictly high-grade pneumatic Bicycles reduced from $125 to *Fifty Dollars.* Orders are coming to us from all over and everybody is well pleased with the machine. There's nothing cheap about it but the price. Everything is first-class in every respect.

Barnes, Hengerer & Co.

Wagon & Carriage
FACTORY.

Having leased the factory formerly operated by C. C. Warren, at Coudersport, Pa., I am *now* making all the needed improvements and enlarging the facilities for doing an extensive business.

I am now manufacturing

Buggies,
Road Carts,
Platform,
Lumber
and Road
WAGONS.

I make a specialty of three and four inch tired Wagons, using only the best materials.

Only the best workmen employed, and all work will be under my personal supervision.

THOS. R. CRAFT,
June 18, 1894. COUDERSPORT, PA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of Smethport School District for the year ending June 4th, 1894.

E. R. Mayo, Treas., in account with funds.

Dr.		
To amt last audit from Ex-Treas. Gallup	[illegible]	
To amt last audit from Ex-Treas. Gifford	10	
To amt from sale of bonds	10,000 00	
" " State appropriations	[illegible]	
" " of Col. J. C. Gallup	[illegible]	
" " rec'd of Prof. Twitley for damaged books	4 56	
To amt rec'd of Prof. Twitley tuitions	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cr.		
By paid orders acct building and furniture	13 231 98	
By paid orders acct Smead Mills contract	[illegible]	
By pd orders acct Architect	100 00	
" " " " furniture ac	[illegible]	
" " " " repairing ac	[illegible]	
" " " " text books	711 66	
" " " " other supplies than text books	149 45	
By paid orders acct teachers' wages	[illegible]	
By paid orders acct fuel and contingencies	714 26	
By paid orders acct Secy's salary	60 00	
By paid orders acct Bond No. 4 and interest	775 00	
By commission as Treas. on $4,[illegible] at 2 per cent.	[illegible]	
By balance on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]

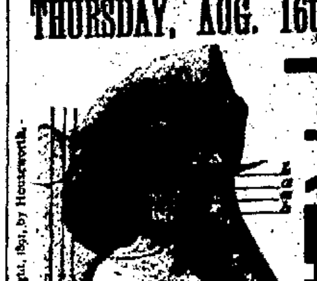
J. C. Gallup, Col., in acct with school funds.

Dr.		
To amt of duplicate	[illegible]	
" " additional assessment	15 25	
" 5 per cent added to $603 39	[illegible]	
" Balance	15	[illegible]
Cr.		
By paid to Treas E R Mayo	[illegible]	
" exonerations on duplicate	90 92	
" err in [illegible]	[illegible]	
" 5 per cent. dis't allowed tax payers on $2 131 38	106 55	
By 2 per cent. commission on $2 024 83	[illegible]	
By 5 per cent. commission on $1,350 10	67 50	[illegible]
RESOURCES.		
Due from Treas E R Mayo		[illegible]
LIABILITIES.		
Amt found due Col J C Gallup in settlement	15	
Amt due on unsettled bills building contract, etc	[illegible]	
Amt borrowed and unpaid, Bonded debt of District	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Liabilities in excess of Resources		[illegible]

JOHN FORREST,
G. H. BROWNELL, } Auditors.
C. H. SPRAGUE,

June 27, 1894—[illegible]

THURSDAY, AUG. 16th.



Copyright, 1891, by Houseworth.

FREE!

E. HOUSEWORTH,
Eye Specialist,
AT M. L. ARMSTRONG'S,
SMETHPORT, PA.

J. N. ADAM & Co.

DID it ever occur to you how much easier 'twould be to get through the day if your cooking utensils were all in good condition—and plenty of them? With three meals a day to get ready, did you ever think how many steps it would save you if you could only spend $5 or $10 all at once for the pots, kettles, tinware and woodenware you really need?

You ought to see what a splendid stock of House Furnishing Goods we carry in our great light and airy salesroom down stairs. And you ought to take note of the prices. These for instance—

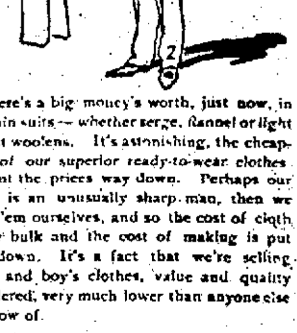
- —Paring Knives, 5c.
- —Nutmeg Graters, 2c.
- —Stirring Bowls, 4c. and up.
- —15-inch Chopping Bowls, 18c.
- —Flour Scoops, 10c.
- —Bread Tins, 7c. and up.
- —Tin Pie Plates, 4c.
- —Clothes Pins, 1c. per doz.
- —50-foot Clothes Lines, 10c.
- —Wash Boilers, copper bottoms, 90c.
- —Dust Pans, 9c.
- —Wooden Pails, 14c. and up.
- —Hearth Brushes, 10c.
- —Bosom Boards, 25c.
- —Folding Clothes Bars, 69c.

And prices just as low as these through the entire range of stove furniture, tinware, woodenware, glassware, dishes, silverware, etc.

Don't you see that your money will go just twice as far here as at the country store or the village tinshop? Buy $5 worth or more and we will gladly pack the goods and ship them to you by express or freight.

No better place in the world for young married couples to buy complete kitchen outfits.

J. N. Adam & Co.,
383-389 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.



There's a big money's worth, just now, in our thin suits—whether serge, flannel or light weight woolens. It's astonishing, the cheapness of our superior ready-to-wear clothes. We put the prices way down. Perhaps our buyer is an unusually sharp man, then we make 'em ourselves, and so the cost of cloth in the bulk and the cost of making is put way down. It's a fact that we're selling men's and boy's clothes, value and quality considered, very much lower than anyone else we know of.

Owen Bro's Neal & Hanna
292-203 MAIN STREET.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

GO TO
ROONEY'S MARKET
Wolesale and Retail
—FOR A—
Nice Piece of Meat
Fresh, Salt or Smoked.
—FOR—
FRESH & SALT FISH
—AND FOR ALL—
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
I will also pay the highest price for
STOCK AND HIDES
☞CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF.☜
Nearly opposite Catholic church Main st.
J. F. ROONEY.

JOHN MILLER,
THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR
CUTS OF LATEST STYLES
Free for the Inspection of Customers.
Neatest of Fits Guaranteed.
GIVE ME A TRIAL.
- ROOMS -
EAST OF THE WRIGHT HOUSE,
ON MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

MONEY!
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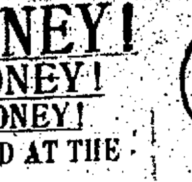

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By HOLMES & GILFILLAN, Smethport, Pa.

Washington Red Cedar
Pine and Hemlock--Very best

Flooring, lath, ceiling, siding, windows, doors, mouldings of every description; anything furnished in the building line.

CALL! and see their stock. 10 car loads of furnishing stock just received; more coming daily. Their stock will please you. Mail orders promptly shipped.

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What we recommend has been time-tested. You can depend upon it. For eighteen years we have studied the market to get the best for the least. We buy enough to get things down. We sell as we buy, below everybody.

RUBBER PAINT.

A ready-mixed paint with plenty of India rubber in it. A paint that 3 times outlasts common paint, and always looks new, smooth, glossy.

No weather affects it. We have tested it for 15 years. $1.50 per gal.

SWEET'S BABY CABS.

For 8 years these Cabs have controlled the trade of this section.

Mothers have tried them and talked about them till now most mothers use no other. Novelty springs, a new patent brake and handsome designs for them all.

125 Styles.

VOGT'S REFRIGERATORS.

Remarkably cheap, yet you or we can't tell why. They touch perfection in circulation, ventilation and economy. They are wonderfully easy to clean. Yet cost like the commonest ice boxes that some makers make.

SOME NEW THINGS.

Pure aluminum is now being used for cooking utensils by everyone who sees it. Premier Egg Cups form a new way of cooking eggs. A new practical washing machine. New Bissell carpet sweepers, made *in Vermillion wood.*

CHAMBER SETS,
CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
SILVERWARE,
KITCHEN WARE,

HARDWARE,
MILL SUPPLIES,
STEAM FITTINGS,
OIL WELL SUPPLIES,
TOOLS, ALL KINDS.

Nowhere so plentiful—Nowhere so cheap.

—AT—

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
EMERY & WEAVER.
43-45 Main St. Bradford, Pa.

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If you want a Novel for 10c. go to McCoy's Drug Store.

If you want a Novel for 15c. go to McCoy's Drug Store.

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If you want a Bible, Prayer Book Dictionary and all, Etc., go to

McCOY'S DRUG STORE,
ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,
SMETHPORT, PENNA.

Albert Anderson
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
FINE BOOTS & SHOES.

I have just received a line of Gentlemen's Footwear that merits the inspection of the public.

Lumbermen's shoes a specialty.

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FRESH & SMOKED MEATS,
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The public are invited to make a careful inspection of my stock and prices.

J. G. WILLIAMS.

Main St., above Grand Central. SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner.

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second class mail matter.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The date on your paper shows the time to which it is paid.

[illegible] ask for the address of your paper changed [illegible] old address as well as the new one.

[illegible] want your paper stopped, pay arrearages, otherwise you will continue liable if [illegible] sent to you whether you take it from [illegible] or not.

If you don't get the paper regularly let us know [illegible] every man's paper every week, [illegible] with the mails when not received.

Remember that for $1.75 we send the MINER and Philadelphia Weekly PRESS one year.

Smethport, Pa., July 20, 1894.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

[illegible] States Court at Erie this week.

[illegible] over 300 Renovoites picnicked at [illegible] last Saturday.

[illegible] Ford, Esq., is painting his residence on Church street.

[illegible] changes in time-table of the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. R.

[illegible] E. Barrett has laid a new walk in front of his residence on Mill street.

[illegible] a man who is too honest to [illegible] borrow and forget all about it.

[illegible] new postage stamp bearing the [illegible] of the American flag is soon to [illegible].

[illegible] Warren *Mirror* now uses a type setting machine in getting out the paper.

About 20 Odd Fellows took supper at the Grand Central Wednesday night at seven o'clock.

Our thanks are due Hon. C. W. Stone, congressman from this district, for public documents.

W. H. Vermilyea, who was killed a week ago at Gaines, had an insurance of [illegible] on his life.

About a dozen wheelmen went to Port Allegany on Sunday, taking dinner with our host, Chet King.

Three hundred and seventy-five negroes were lynched in the United States during the past year.

McKean County Association Grand Army of the Republic, will hold its Reunion at Bradford, August 8th.

Fred Gallup will enter Attorney J. W. Bouton's office and have a tussle with Blackstone and Coke for a year.

Miss Ella Grutz and her Sunday school class picnicked in the grove, near [illegible] farm on Wednesday.

The Oaks are matched to play Port Allegany, at Port Allegany, next Thursday. This will be an interesting game.

The Odd Fellows held their encampment Wednesday night and six candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the order.

Go to Howard Wilson's and get a good mess of clams. He will be pleased to show you a fine line of stationery from the MINER office.

Eugene Mullen has been at Coudersport most of the week looking into the affairs of the old bank. He is attorney for the depositors.

D. M. Brasted has put some linoleum on the floor of his bakery, which makes a great improvement to the appearance of the store.

C. F. Richmond will soon occupy the Milliken house on upper Main street. The plumbers have been making some repairs on it this week.

The MINER is under great obligations to Miss Bertha Rice, secretary of the Epworth League convention held at this place, for favors rendered.

There are 1239 building and loan associations in this state. No reason in the world why anyone could not borrow enough money to build a home.

Mrs. W. D. Gallup gave a pleasant [illegible] party last Thursday evening in honor of her guests, Miss Black, of Chester and Miss Goodwin, of Kane.

D. J. Green, of Mt. Alton, has been appointed to a cadetship at West Point by Congressman C. W. Stone, with Alfred Wilson, of Franklin, as alternate.

The brick smoke stack at Gifford's [illegible] mill was considered unsafe. It was undermined and tumbled over, and the brick taken away. It will not be rebuilt.

The County Commissioners have a [illegible] in connection with the poor [illegible] but some way it does not work so well. It seems to be a dumb [illegible].

Mrs. Jacob Christman, of Duke Centre, aged 67, died at her home on Monday [illegible] She was a widow and was alone, [illegible] supposed to have died from heart [illegible].

A. J. Colegrove has a cinch on [illegible] thieves. Anyone that got [illegible] clothes off from his line would be a [illegible]. The line is thirty feet from the ground.

Smethport's old time enemy, the Kane-Renovo-Erie-Warren-Johnsonburg [illegible], will play at Hamlin Park on Saturday of this week. Don't fail to see the game.

The Murderess Hallilay, who had been sentenced to be electrocuted in August, has had her sentence of death revoked, and has been sent to an insane asylum for life.

The Sunday school picnic at Silver Lake was a grand affair. Eleven hundred people started from Bradford on Tuesday to participate in the *enjoyment* [illegible] at the lake.

It was so hot Wednesday that the thermometers could not agree. We saw two within four feet of one another that registered four degrees different, to wit, 88 degrees and 92 degrees.

A physician gives this advice to housekeepers: Never put milk tickets or money in your milk pail without first wrapping in clean paper. Both are prolific sources of contagion.

Smethport's second nine didn't do a thing to the Coudersport nine last week but simply wipe the ground with them. Score 11 to 8. Coudersport wasn't in the game a little bit. Play ball.

Archy Clyne, of Crosby, is another new subscriber and will read his own MINER for a year. He has a fine team of horses and harness that he will chance off as soon as the tickets are sold.

William Miller, the champion heavyweight of Canada, will wrestle a contest with Dick Sanford, of Crosby, Pa., at Sprankle's Hall, in Crosby, for $100 a side on Monday evening next.

A. H. Pierce's wheelbarrow was taken last Saturday night without the permission of the owner. The party having the wheelbarrow is requested to return the same and save trouble.

We never could understand why people in *decorating* a church with plants will invariably put the tallest ones just where they will obstruct the view of the audience, as has been the case several times recently in this town.

—The lawn festival at J. W. Brennan's on Tuesday night was a very enjoyable and profitable affair, and was well attended. The receipts were $18.00.

—Dr. McCoy has had a fine awning put up in front of his drug store. A stripe of blue in it would have made it present a very patriotic appearance.

—There will be a United Brethren quarterly meeting at the Moore school house, Farmers Valley, on Saturday and Sunday, July 21st and 22d. Thos. J. Butterfield, Presiding Elder, will be present.

—The Lebanon county assessors are now busy making returns. One from the Swatara section notes down four deaths due to "ammonia" during the year, and another sizes up the trouble as "newmonia."

—Prendergast, who murdered Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, last winter, was hanged last Friday, July 13. The justice, long delayed, has finally been meted out to the fiend who, without cause took an innocent man's life.

—There will be a temperance lecture in the church at Farmers' Valley on Tuesday evening, July 24, by Mr. R. D. Green, of Cyclone, Pa., under the auspices of the Y. W. C. T. U. All are cordially invited to attend.

—John McCarty received a telegram on Tuesday morning announcing the death of his daughter, at Rochester. He boarded the morning train for that place Mr. McCarty is making arrangements to move into the Abby house, on King street.

—Fitzgerald Bros., at Olean, have a very lovely display in their show window that attracts the attention of every passer-by. They have a beautiful water fall and an over-shot wheel all in working order. It is the delight of all the small boys in town.

—On Tuesday Mr. Walsh showed us two imported porcelain wash tubs for C. M. Colegrove's new house that cost $60 at the depot. They are fine and no mistake, and will last for years. They are rather expensive tubs, but will undoubtedly be economical in the end.

—H. M. Sanders and P. D. Ostrander, supervisors of Keating township, are opening a new road from Ormsby to Simpson, a distance of four miles and a quarter. We are informed the grade is good and the new road will be of great advantage to the people of the county.

—George Brownell listened to the lecture on Elijah Wednesday night and he was so forcibly impressed, by the passage where Elijah sends his servant to the top of the mountain seven times to observe the signs of approaching storm, that the next morning he hung out the storm flag.

—Thirty-one years ago last Saturday the terrible draft riots occurred in New York City, wherein a great many lost their lives. Large numbers were wounded and the Colored Orphan Asylum was burned. This was considered the most extensive riot that ever occurred in this country.

—The four horse trolly from Prentiss attracted considerable attention on our streets Wednesday. It contained 26 passengers, including the driver and his aid. As it passed our office with its load of lovely ladies and well dressed gentlemen, we tipped our hat in acknowledgement of their superb appearance.

—Last Monday Drs. Mudge, of Olean, Otto, of Port Allegany, Smith, of Emporium, Kane, of Kane, and McCoy, of Smethport, held a consultation on the case of Dr. Freeman. We were unable to learn the result. Last Saturday Dr. Freeman displayed his usual nerve. He tapped himself and drew off 7 quarts of water.

—The much abused English sparrow has at last proven itself of some service and the swarm of locusts that now infest this community dread his approach, *for this spunky little chirper* pounces on the locust whenever found and devours him with an avidity that is truly edifying to behold.—*DuBois Tribune.*

—The veteran survivors of Kane's gallant Bucktails will hold their reunion at Kane August 23 and 24. Everything is being done to have a grand time, and when the camp fire is lighted, the old comrades will gather around and tell of the hardships they endured during the war. The MINER wishes them a most enjoyable time.

—Dr. Thos. L. Kane, Jr., chairman of the executive committee having in charge the Bucktail re-union at Kane on the 23d and 24th of August, has appointed the following gentlemen as a citizen's committee of arrangements: C. H. Kemp, chairman, W. R. Smith, Joshua Davis, M. W. Moffit, R. E. Looker and B. N. McCoy.—*Record.*

—Foster Brooks, of Tennessee, is 16 years of age, weighs 130 pounds, and is 6 feet 6 inches tall. His neck was broken when he was 5 years old. He remained helpless until two years ago, when he began to *grow*. Before that he could not move his head. Now he can use it as others do theirs. Doctors say it is the only case on record.

—The Sympathetic strike at Chicago has assumed some queer freaks. All the Unions were ordered to strike out of sympathy with the Pullman car builders. Now the Pullman strikers are willing to go to work even at reduced wages. But Debs says they will continue the strike without the Pullman car builders. Where is the equity in the case.

—There was a most horrible accident at No. 8, Stockton mine, near Hazelton, Pa., Tuesday morning, caused by the explosion of several sticks of dynamite, whereby at least ten men were killed and several wounded. Some of the dead were literally torn to shreds. Two hundred sticks of dynamite were accidentally exploded and no one knows how it occurred.

—There will be a novel game of base ball played Saturday, at Williamsport, between the famous Demorest club of that place and a nine composed of Indians from the Minnicoojl tribe direct from the western reservation. The Indians are said to be very good ball players and attract a great deal of attention by their ludicrous antics and mad capers during a close play.

—On Thursday, G. A. Northrup, of Mt. Jewett, bought the Kane *Republican*, and will assume charge at once. Under the new management, with Col. Lucius Rogers as political editor, the *Republican* cannot fail to become a success. We are beginners in the art preservative, but if permissible, we extend the hand of congratulation, and wish the new management abundant success.

—You can trace a resemblance between the merchant who, when hard times bear him down, seeks safety by withdrawing his name from the public gaze and the ostrich which, when it is in *danger*, considers itself safe when its head is buried in the sand. The man who buries his business prospects by refusing to advertise should bury himself and have done with it.—*Printer's Ink.*

—Commissioner Tom Hungiville went to Kane Tuesday to bring a man named John Young to the county farm who was sick at the sanitarium at Kane. Young formerly lived at Belleview, Ohio.

—Harry Backus took advantage of the excursion rates, and went to Niagara Falls on Sunday, intending to return the same day, but someway he failed to make connections and was side tracked at Buffalo until Monday.

—An exchange publishes the following suggestion, which we print for the benefit of our readers: "Bring in your items. Don't wait until after the paper is out and then *feel* snubbed because your name wasn't mentioned. The editor prints all the news he hears, but there are a great many happenings which he never hears about. Bring in your items and we'll do the rest."

—The old saying that "there is nothing new under the sun," was disproved on July 4th by B. Stickles, of East Smethport. He went to his brother's, M. C. Stickles, two miles below, on his wheel, and brought up a swarm of bees, in the middle of the day, a distance of two miles, on a bicycle; something never done before, and we venture the prediction that it will be a long time before any one tries the experiment.

—Smethport celebrated the Fourth in *great shape*. One of the important features was the industrial parade, in which the MINER was represented in a manner which attracted unusual attention. The publishers of that popular paper had a job printing press arranged on a wagon from which advertising fans were thrown off in great numbers, very much to the gratification of the sweltering public. It kept the stalwart pressman, *Harry Backus*, busy to keep the crowd supplied, but he is always equal to an emergency.—*Kane Republican.*

—We regretted very much Wednesday night, to hear certain parties in town kicking about the ball games our boys put up at Friendship and Olean. At both places our boys had to play against imported players, selected for their proficiency in ball playing. In spite of all that the opponents of our team barely defeated them, and then to have some townsmen kick because the home team was not victorious is too bad. When the boys put up as good a game as the last two, encourage them by your sympathy instead of running them down.

—A distinguished party of county officials, comprising the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, Mr. Hungiville, of the Commissioner's office, and Will Morrison, Mr. Mitchell's deputy, took advantage of the last legal day for fishing to carry consternation among the trout in this immediate vicinity. They did not wait for the *end of the season* because they were too proud to mix up with ordinary fishermen, but in order to give the trout an opportunity of attaining the proper size for the court house ring. The party came *near falling through* at the start, as some of the members were in favor of foreign bait, but the home rulers carried the day and the bait was dug by John Brennan. Mr. Morrison was once well acquainted with a man who owned a string of fishing tools and this experience led to his being elected captain of the fishing club, and he carefully looked after the fitting out of the party. Ash Walker struck a new scheme and instead of carrying a rod, lines, etc., he staked himself to a couple of bench warrants, but the trout didn't seem to reciprocate his attachment and the new plan will have few followers. It is difficult to tell exactly how many trout were brought home, but each member has *told us* in confidence how many he caught himself and we can vouch for the fact that the total catch was just a little over a million and that each man caught the most. We understand that the gentlemen contemplate the organization of a permanent angling club and are negotiating with the county authorities with a view to purchasing the exclusive right to fish in the two fountains in front of the court house.

Two Good Games.

The home nine left Tuesday morning on a two days' trip, preparatory to playing Friendship and Olean. The Friendship game was truly one of the most interesting games played by our club. Up to the 7th inning the score stood 1 to 1, but Friendship turned the tables at this point when they brought in 4 runs. The game was remarkable, abounding in good plays from beginning to end. Kellog pitched a beautiful game, *striking out* 14 men. Hits—Friendship 6, Smethport 6; errors—Friendship 5, Smethport 4. The final score was 6 to 2 in favor of Friendship.

The game with Olean on Wednesday, although not so interesting as the game at Friendship, still afforded many chances for base ball enthusiasts. The game started at 3 o'clock and until the end it was not clear which side would win. The hits in this game were also equal, Olean 5, Smethport 5; struck out—McFall 7, Tuit 4; errors—Olean 8, Smethport 9; score 7 to 5 in favor of Olean.

The game on the home grounds last Saturday did not attract the usual interest. From the beginning the visitors were easily outclassed. Smethport played a good game, sharp and snappy. The hitting of the home team was the special feature of the game. The game resulted in an easy victory for the home nine by a score of 26 to 8.

P. S. Remember Kane plays here on Saturday of this week.

An Important Decision.

Judge Gunnison, of Erie, has rendered a decision on the rule to show cause why the *judgement* should not be opened in the case of J. M. Harvey vs. the Equitable Aid Union. The motion was refused and the E. A. U. will now be compelled to settle. J. M. Harvey, in his *claim*, says that the $1000 was due on the 10th day of May, 1893. A $2000 policy was issued in 1880, with the condition that he should receive $1000 in May, 1893. In the meantime the by-laws were amended providing for a payment at the rate of 10 per cent. when the amount became due and the remainder in 10 per cent. annual installments. The opinion will affect a great many policies The court decides that it is not legal to change by-laws after policies. The court decides that it is not legal to change by-laws after policies are made out with other conditions.

The success with Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in freeing old and young from afflictions caused by impure blood, is really remarkable. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a building-up medicine.

A big cut on *genuine* Washington red cedar shingles at Holmes and Gilfillan's. Selling now at $3.25 per thousand, the cheapest ever sold. Price in Buffalo $4.00.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

A carload of windows, doors and screen doors received this week, sold at bargain prices, at Holmes & Gilfillan's.

J. C. Williams receives weekly a fresh line of Wagoner's Straw-Berry brand of Hams. Try them.

GOING AND COMING.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

M. L. Armstrong was in Olean on Wednesday last.

Sheridan Gorton had business in Bradford Wednesday.

Miss Anna Tracy paid Olean friends a visit on Saturday.

Mr. Godding, of the *Democrat*, was in Kane on Tuesday.

Judge Morrison had business in Port Allegany Monday.

Attorney John Apple had business in Buffalo on Monday.

Miss Hays returned home to Kane Wednesday morning.

Wm. Haskill passed Sunday last with his daughter in Buffalo.

A. Miller, of Bradford, registered at the Central Wednesday.

W. W. Brewer, of Mt. Jewett, had business in town Wednesday.

John Troy, of Olean, registered at the Wright House on Tuesday.

Mrs. R. W. Bloodsworth, of Olean, visited friends in town last week.

Ira. J. Nearing, of Mt. Alton, was a guest at the Chautauqua on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Breneman, of the Central, drove to Bradford Monday night.

Elmer Blair, of Bradford, visited his sister, Mrs. A. B. Walker on Monday.

Mr. Butts, of Clermont, attended the Odd Fellows supper, Wednesday night.

Riley Warner and A. H. Shafer, of Emporium, were in town last Saturday.

U. B. Creed and wife, of New York City, were at the Wright House on Tuesday.

Geo. R. Wolcott of Eldred, was registered at the Chautauqua House on Monday.

H. D. Wheeler was over from Bradford on Monday, stopping at the Wright House.

A. Anderson was over from Kane on Monday, stopping at the Chautauqua House.

Dr. J. V. Otto and wife, of Port Allegany, were registered at the Wright House on Sunday.

Tom Purtle had business in Olean Saturday, going down on the train and riding his wheel home.

Mrs. Burg Chadwick is visiting her parents at Canisteo, N. Y. She will be absent about six weeks.

C. B. Kelly, of Port Allegany, and T. J. Fennerty, of Bradford, were guests at the Central on Tuesday.

Mr. A. Hellman, of Clermont, was a candidate for initiation in the Odd Fellows on Wednesday night.

M. J. Fitzgerald, Daniel Staples and W. R. Smith, of Kane, were registered at the Wright House on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hussey, of Glen Hazel, were in town the early part of the week, visiting the Hungerfords.

Arthur Thamm and Ray Wolters went to Coudersport Sunday on their wheels. They report a very pleasant time.

Mrs. T. J. Gilbert and daughter, Vera, spent a few days, with relatives, in Coudersport, the first of the week.

Attorney J. W. Bouton returned home Wednesday night, Mrs. Bouton having gone to Jamestown to spend a week.

J. M. Robinson and daughter, Bertha, of Hazelhurst, were in town Sunday, guests of C. E. Barrett, of Mill street.

Ex-Sheriffs W. B. Clark and Walter Grubb, of Bradford, were in town on Thursday, greeting their many friends.

Mr. Cohen, of Bradford, the book binder, was here the fore part of the week doing some binding for the county.

Mike Fitzgerald, of Kane, ex-candidate for sheriff on the Democratic ticket last fall, was a guest at the Central Tuesday.

Mrs. Eugene Mullen and son, Walt, of Bradford, spent a few days at Eldred and other points, returning home Saturday.

Mrs. H. L. McCoy, Miss Alice and Master Charles McCoy, and Mrs. Sherwood witnessed the ball game at Olean Wednesday.

Miss Anna Brandt departed for Hornellsville, N. Y., last Saturday to visit friends. She will remain away for a couple of months.

Rev. Halliwell left on Wednesday for Toronto, Canada, to attend the Baptist International Convention. He will be gone about a week.

Mrs. Frank Kerns departed on Friday for Carlisle, Pa., to visit her sister, Mrs. John Wardaker, who is suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

Mrs. John Hungerford and child of Johnsonburg, has been visiting the brothers Hungerford and Hungiville in town *for* a few days.

Mr and Mrs. Creed, of New York, were guests of Mr. Backer, of East Smethport, *the fore* part of the week, returning home on Wednesday night.

J. C. McKenna and son, of Bradford, were guests at the Grand Central on Friday last. Mr. McKenna took in Olean on his way home.

Dr. Chadwick went to Clermont on Tuesday and operated on the son of John Mael. He removed a bone from the arm about three inches in length.

B. G. Bartle, of Port Allegany, went to Duke Centre Monday to purchase a printing press with a veiw of starting a new paper at Port Allegany.

Mrs. C. M. Colegrove and Mrs W. J. Colegrove spent several days in Coudersport, remaining over Sunday. They were the guests of Mrs. Lydia Ross.

J. C. Hamlin, W. O. Hamlin and Billy Black went fishing on the North Fork Friday. They report having had a good time, and all the fish they desired.

George Brownell paid Olean a visit on Wednesday ostensibly to get a pup bird dog, but we rather surmise the ball game had more attraction for him.

Comrade Peirce visited the North Fork last week, but the moon, not being just right, he returned without the expected amount of eels that he had made preparation for.

Messrs. D. O. VanWegen, Horace Vredenburg and H. N. Quimby, of Coudersport, who are working for H. A. Button, commenced work on Judge Brownell's house on Tuesday.

Bert Shook paid Friendship a visit on Tuesday, undoubtedly to take in the ball game. He rode his wheel, leaving here at eleven o'clock and reaching there in time to see the ball game.

Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Holmes rode their wheels to Olean and back on Monday, a distance of 53 miles. They stood the long ride without any apparent fatigue and spoke of having had a very pleasant time.

Guy McCoy, John McMahon, Waldo Sage, Dan Brasted, Elmer Heath and Ben Crandall rode their wheels to Olean on Wednesday to take in the ball game. The roads were very dusty but they had lots of enjoyment.

To the Survivors of the 150th Regiment Penn'a Volunteers—"Bucktails."

COMRADES: The executive committee of The Survivors Association of the 150th Regiment P. V., has prepared the following circular letter:

"Upwards of thirty years ago you was summoned to Gettysburg on a most urgent mission. July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1863, were days in your personal experience as well as in the history of the country, made memorable by the scenes witnessed and shared by you on that memorable battle field. Great changes have since been inaugurated; the battlefield as you knew it, or, remember it since your last visit, has undergone a transformation that is simply astounding, and, as every soldier who participated in the terrible events of '63, has a life interest in the national domain and victories then secured, it is only natural that he should desire to see the changes time has wrought. It is therefore proposed that we meet in re-union at Gettysburg on the 13th and 14th of August next. The meeting is not so much to recount your own deeds of valor, and the privations endured a quarter of a century ago, as it will be to look in the faces and take by the hand some of the officers of the Regiment who will be there to greet and address you, and also to meet comrades with whom you bivouaced, picketed and fought.

Your First Lieutenant Colonel—General H. S. Huidekoper, will be there and extend to you the hand nearest his heart (!) and, as you look upon his empty right sleeve, and listen to his message and his congratulations you will indeed realise that time has wrought perceptable and wonderful changes; but the friendships and iterest of comrades in one another—change—never!

Your First Major,—Colonel Thomas Chamberlin—Union county's gallant son and model soldier, will also be there to welcome and to greet you as comrade and friend! He, too, will have something to say, being the Historian of the Regimental Association. He will give you evidences of the vast amount of time, labor, and research he contributed in collecting and preparing the forthcoming history of the 150th Regiment Pennsylvania's gallant Volunteers of the Bucktail Brigade. This alone should be a sufficient incentive to bring to the re-union every survivor. What old comrade of the Bucktails will not only want a copy of the book when printed, but, to know that a Regiment so prominent in the war of the rebellion, so patriotic, faithful and persevering—shall have its deeds of daring and love for the dear old Flag and the Union, printed and preserved that it may be handed down to future generations, after having been sealed with the blood of so many of its heroic members? The few remaining survivors should not fail to attend this re-union, it will certainly be the last one for some of us; a souvenir taken home from this meeting will too, be an inspiration to keep fresh in our memories the faces and words of our old comrades. A banquet will be given in honor of the occasion when many of the comrades present will be heard from. Transportation at reduced rates, has been secured, and hotel accommodations will be provided at the Eitzer House, on Chambersburg street, for all the comrades, and for their families and friends, at $1.25 per day. A band of music will be in attendance to enliven the occasion. The Association Badge and Regimental emblem (the Bucktail) will be worn by every comrade. Communications addressed to either of the undersigned will be promptly responded to and all possible information be given.

CAPT. H. W. CROTZER,
Chairman Executive Com.,
P. O. Box 445, Philadelphia.
C. F. HAUPT,
Sec'y Survivors Association,
200 Chelton Ave., Germantown, Pa.

Epworth League Group Meeting.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Wright, at eleven A. M. on Wednesday, July 18th. After short devotional exercises, an organization was effected, Rev. F. W. Berlin, of Eldred, being elected chairman of the day, Bertha Rice, of Duke Centre, secretary.

A hearty address of welcome was given by F. G. Lindholm, to which Rev. Berlin responded, urging all to more earnest work for Christ.

A paper, "What may and what may not an Epworth Leaguer do on the Sabbath," was read by Bertha Rice. A discussion followed, which indicated deeper thought regarding the sacredness of the Sabbath. The visiting members, twenty-eight from Eldred, eighteen from Duke Centre, and several from Colegrove were then invited to the church parlors, where an excellent dinner was provided.

At two P. M., Rev. R. C. Grames announced a hymn, read the Parable of the Sower, and offered a short prayer. Miss Myrtie Shadman, of Duke Centre, read an extract on League Music. Congregational singing was strongly advocated in the discussion.

Owing to illness, Mrs. J. E. Derr, of Friendship, was unable to be present. Her paper, "Junior League Work," was read by Miss Fannie Watman, of Eldred. From this paper, we were made to realize the great importance of the work among the little people.

A discussion on "The Preaching demanded by the League," opened by Mr. Lindholm, brought out many suggestions. The majority ask for simple Gospel messages.

"How to acquire power in public prayer," by Miss Mattie Brennan, of Smethport, gave us valuable thoughts. Frequent private prayers, close study of the Bible, fervency, and a taking hold of the Holy Ghost, were suggested as means. "Epworth Guards," by Miss Mary Rice, of Duke Centre, gave new ideas, there being no such movement in Olean District.

"The Dangers of the Epworth League," by Mrs. Brownell, awakened us to a sense of individual responsibility, and a Question Box conducted by Rev. Berlin, closed the afternoon session.

In the evening a large audience was gathered at the church, and after some musical selections, including a contralto solo by Miss Bessie Wright, and a duett by Miss Grace Wright and Mrs. Dr. Brown, Mrs. M. L. App, of Eldred, gave a recitation on the "Experience of a Country School Teacher," which was well rendered and very highly appreciated by the large audience. Mrs. App, as an imitator of character, is certainly fine. The description of the worst boy in school and the way he was redeemed was very good. While listening to her vivid description, the question arose in our mind, which received the most benefit, the scholar or the teacher? Honors were about even. Mrs. App is certainly a fine elocutionist and can always feel certain of having a good audience when she comes to Smethport.

Rev. Grames, of Olean, gave an illustrated lecture on Elijah and Ahab. The subject was a good one and fairly well rendered but owing to the overheated condition of the room, the audience became restless and were not so attentive to the speaker as they were during Mrs. App's recitation.

List of Letters

remaining in the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., for the week ending July 7, 1894:

Carlberg, Gustaf,
Kimble, Wm.
Sharp, Dr. Chas. E.

Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised."

W. P. WALSH, Postmaster.

Sailed the Seas 38 Years.

Capt. A. P. Loud is a prominent resident of Hampden, Me. For 38 years he sailed the seas and upon retiring from that calling, was appointed by the U. S. government to superintend its interests in the Alaska seal fisheries, a position he held five years. In speaking of his experience, he says: "For several years I was greatly troubled with nervousness, and a pain in the region of my heart. It was almost impossible for me to get rest and sleep. Physicians from New York to San Francisco did me no good, but Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure speedily and completely cured me. I owe my present and excellent health to them.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming, so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum, and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at F. R. Foster's and A. B. Armstrong's Drug Store.

A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Interesting News From Various Localities Picked up by Our Regular Correspondents.

MT. ALTON

Teachers are hired for Lafayette township. Schools to commence Sept., 3, following are the list employed: Mt Alton, Principal, Prof Cannon; primary, Nina Shearer. Lewis Run, Principal, Prof. Driscoll; primary, Maud Marshall. Marshburg, Ella McGraw. Timbuc, Miss Vandergrift. Lafayette, Ella Boyle. North Road, Ella Breece. Big Shanty, Ella Fitspatrick. Taintor, Ida Harding. Bon Vem, Flora Bennet. Maple Grove, Mrs. F. Sprague. Pidgeon Run, Nellie Mahoney. Riderville, Josie Miller.

Last Tuesday Mrs. L. Aldrich returned from a visit of several weeks at DuBois. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Hile, of that place, who with her little boy intended to remain here a couple of weeks. The same evening the baby was taken violently ill with inflamation of the stomach, and although everything was done for the little sufferer, he died Wednesday. Short services were held at this place Saturday and the interment took place at DuBois Sunday.

Since the Erie R. R., has begun to pick up a little, Mark Hardie and Jesse Robison have been given the positions of night operators at Hutchins and Crawford Junction.

The times when 30 or 40 freight trains per day passed over this loop will be no more. The track is now being taken up.

Mrs Geo. E. Beaumont and daughter, Miss Fanny, returned from a six weeks visit at Pittsburg last Saturday.

Geo. Hickman and family left for Townsend, N. Y., last week where they will reside on their farm.

Dr. Williamson and Miss Tressie O'Connell were among these who visited Bradford last week.

Mrs. Frank Murray visited her friend Mrs. Barrett at Portland Mills last weeks.

Miss Nellie and Master Bertie Ward, of Pittsburg, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs Allen and son of Cuba N. Y. were guests of Mrs. Aldrich last week.

Miss Jennie Coole spent Sunday with her friend Miss Miller at State Line.

Joseph Wagoner and family leave us for Glen Hazel this week.

Miss Hattie Harding is spending a week at Irving Mills N. Y.

KANESHOLM.

There was almost a serious fire on Thursday last near Griffith's Switch. It was started by the engine along the track. Catching in an old slashing, it ran along into Peter Peterson's new cut hay, and had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Peterson's neighbors, his hay and house would have been burnt up. A car load of oil well casing standing on the track was destroyed.

Billy Vantine is all smiles now since Sunday last. The reason is he has a bouncing boy, which arrived on Sunday.

Rev. Alpson, of the Kane Swedeish church, made a short visit to his parents at this place on Monday last.

Mr. Wyatt is building a house on the A. P. C., lease. When completed he will move his family here.

Report is that post office will be changed even if the powers that be have to import a new post master.

Mrs. C. S. Vantine made a visit to her son William, on Sunday last on the South Penn. lease.

Mrs. J. W. Vantine and children are visiting Mrs. C. S. Vantine and Mrs. J. Hamilton.

Our population is increasing so rapidly that we are going to have another grocery store.

Mr. and Mrs. Shanly and children returned from Mayville, N. Y. on Monday last.

Constable Ericson made an official visit to Mt. Jewett Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Berling have a new arrival at their house. It's a girl.

KANE.

Kane Bros & Staples clothes pin factory will shut down this week, closing all our industries, except the brush handle and saw tooth works and Lay & Spring's Vener and butter dish factory. Campbell & Son's wooden bowl and novelty works may start August 1st; this is a new industry.

Among the 3,000 picnicers that were here on Saturday were a number of relic hunters. They were driven out a short distance to the spot where Gen. Wilkinson's colonial army camped in 1795. The remains of the old fort are still quite distinct and well preserved.

Two special trains brought 2480 picnicers to Kane on Saturday. The first section of 15 coaches bringing 1187 and the second, 1293. The picnic was the biggest event in the history of the town.

A blaze in the barn of the Kane House brought out the fire department Thursday. They extinguished the fire and saved what might have been a disastrous conflagration.

FARMER'S VALLEY.

Mrs. G. A. Walters, of St. Marys O Who has been visiting her mother Mrs. E. Otto, of this place returned to her home Monday afternoon, Miss Tina Otto accompanied her on the trip.

A large number of Miss Tina Otto's friends gave her a surprise party Saturday evening and presented her with a plush photograph album.

The Y's held an ice cream festival at the church Tuesday evening. A highly enjoyable time is announced.

A. Tyler has purchased a barn of F. C. Olds and on Monday afternoon last moved it on to his property.

For dyspepsia and all other conditions resulting from constipation, go by the book on Beecham's pills.

Book free, pills 25c. At drugstores; or write to B F Allen Co, 365 Canal st, New York.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport, Pa.

To Those About to Build.

All persons about to build should call on or write to H. A. Button, architect and builder, Coudersport, Pa. Plans and specifications made on short notice. The best of references given.

I have received my new spring stock of carpets in the latest designs and patterns Prices to suit the times. Most beautiful baby carriages in the market.

JOHN M. REILLY.

The Cross gardens and green houses in Bradford are for rent. These gardens are in excellent shape for raising vegetables for city market. The green houses are as near perfection as can be.

a10-tf H. F. BUNDY.

I hereby offer my farm of 100 acres in Corydon township for sale, or exchange for city property in Bradford.

H. F. BUNDY.

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

For Sale or to Rent.

A house in Smethport. For particulars apply to Dr. Burg Chadwick. 23 tf

It's all the same, a slight cold, congested lungs or severe cough. One minute cough cure banishes them. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

Torpid livers, the cause of numerous other ailments, are made healthy and vigorous by the use of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

INSURANCE of all kinds written by W. F. Specht.

F. G. LINDHOLM & CO.

Something New Every Week

We have secured the agency for the W. L. DOUGLAS

SHOES

and are now prepared to show you the latest styles in these good.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your Footwear by purchasing the Douglas Shoes. A guarantee goes with every pair of them. They cannot be beat. Call and see the new styles. This week we open another lot of Wash Good, New and Stylish Patterns. Our grocery department is full of good thing. 1 pound Vienna Baking Powder and a handsome picture for 50 cents.

F. G. LINDHOLM & CO.

220 Main St., Smethport, Pa.

Heart Disease 30 Yrs!

Short Breath, Palpitation.

Mr. G. W. McKinsey, postmaster of Kokomo, Ind., and a brave ex-soldier, says: "I had been severely troubled with heart disease ever since leaving the army at the close of the late war. I was troubled with palpitation and shortness of breath. I could not sleep on my left side, and had pain around my heart. I became so ill that I was much alarmed, and fortunately my attention was called to

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

I decided to try it. The first bottle made a decided improvement in my condition, and five bottles have completely cured me.

G. W. McKINSEY, P. M., Kokomo, Ind.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed I will expose at public sale on the premises, on Monday, July 23, 1894, at 2 p. m. the following described property: [illegible]

A. R. WALKER, Sheriff.
Smethport, Pa., July 5, 1894.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed I will expose at public sale on the premises, on July 23, 1894, at 2 p. m., the following described property: [illegible]

A. R. WALKER, Sheriff.
Smethport, Pa., July 5, 1894.

BUFFALO HORSE EXCHANGE

AND

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

32-42 Edward St., — BUFFALO.

Commission Dealers in High Class Cobs, Coach Pairs, Gentlemen's Road Horses and Saddle Horses. New and second-hand carriages, wagons, and harness of all descriptions.

Particular attention given to parties wishing to dispose of stock.

We are agents for the celebrated Frazer road carts and pneumatic sulkies.

Regular Auction Sale every Saturday. All Grades of Horses and Carriages at Private Sale at all times. Family Broken Horses a Specialty.

D. F. RICHMAN, Prop'r. H. S. NEWELL, Mg'r.

SMALL & EASY TO TAKE

NEVER NAUSEATE

TOWER SHOE STORE
OLEAN, N.Y.

Bran' New Ladies' Oxford Ties, Black Kid stitched in White Silk, New Needle Toe Black Silk Tie.

ALSO—One welt Patent Leather vamp, high heel, stitched in White Silk, creased vamp, needle toe.

Price $3.50.

Sent on approval if you wish.
Telephone at our expense

BLOODSWORTH & CO.

GREAT SALE
OF
REMNANTS!

We have on the Remnant Counter an elegant assortment of all kinds of goods at the lowest figures.

Come soon and secure some of the plums.

MRS. T. D. NASH.

H. W. RUBIN & CO.

(AT THE OLD STAND)

ARE NOW READY TO SHOW THE PUBLIC A COMPLETE LINE OF

SPRING CLOTHING SPRING

CONSISTING OF

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS AND STYLES.

Prices are as LOW as they can be bought in the City, while the quality is GUARANTEED. Money refunded if not as represented.

Also carry in our MERCHANT TAILORING Department the most complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED AT ALL TIMES!

SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE!

We carry a FULL LINE of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Men's Shoes, &c.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE STORE

WE CARRY A FULL OF LINE

READY-MADE CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c.

Give Us a Trial Order.

Our Prices are the Lowest.

B. & C.

The Reputation We Have Won
Must and Shall be Maintained.

BURLINGAME & COLEGROVE.

Satisfaction is Guaranteed.

Our Goods are [illegible]

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

— RECEIVED DAILY AT THE STORE OF —

D. C. YOUNG.

SUMMER GOODS!

In great Profusion.

THE FINEST LINE OF WHITE GOODS

Ever shown in this Place.

ALL THE SPRING NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

And, in fact, everything ever kept in a GENERAL STORE.

New line of SHIRT WAISTS from 50 cents up.

Smethport, Pa., May 25, 1894.

D. C. YOUNG

A BIG WASH

Has no terrors for the woman who uses

OAK-LEAF SOAP

It takes out the dirt without injury to the clothes or the hands. As a labor saver it excels any washing machine ever invented. Try it. Sold everywhere. Send for Catalogue of beautiful Pictures.

COWANS & SONS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

AND

The McKean County Miner,

ONE YEAR,

One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Address all Orders to the Miner.

Complexion Preserved
DR. HEBRA'S
VIOLA CREAM

Removes Freckles, Pimples, Liver-Moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. At all druggists, or mailed for 50cts. Send for Circular.

VIOLA SKIN SOAP is simply incomparable as a skin purifying Soap, unequaled for the toilet, and without a rival for the nursery. Absolutely pure and delicately medicated. At druggists, Price 25 Cents.

G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
STRICTLY
For FAMILY Use.

Dropped on sugar suffering children love to take it. Every Mother should have it in the house. It quickly relieves and cures all aches and pains, asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, catarrh, cuts, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera morbus, earache, headache, hooping cough, inflammation, la grippe, lameness, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, nervous headache, rheumatism, bites, burns, bruises, strains, sprains, stings, swellings, stiff joints, sore throat, sore lungs, toothache, tonsilitis and wind colic. Originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its wonderful power. It is safe, soothing, satisfying; so any sick sensitive sufferers. Used Internal and External.

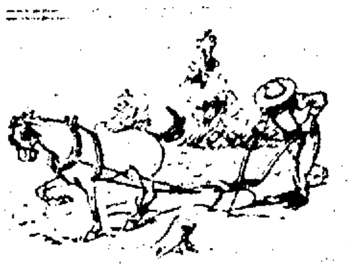
The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Illust'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price, 35 cts. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.



Don't plough

poor manure in, and expect [illegible] A ton of good manure costs no more than a ton of poor manure.

We'll tell you how to make [illegible] if you'll send a postal card request for a sample and full information.

BAUGH & SONS COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF RAW BONE MANURES.
20 S. Delaware Ave., Philada.

BROWNELL BROS,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

Manufactured by
SWANTON SUSPENDER CO.
SWANTON VT.
Suspenders on with the Atwood Suspender

We are sole agents of the above Suspenders.

announce to the people of Smethport and vicinity that their stock is now complete and embraces many

Novelties in Every Department,

Designed for the

EVERY-DAY-TRADE.

OUR EPECUREAN DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the leading brands of Canned and Bottled Good, including fruits, vegetables, meats, soups, etc.

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT embraces all the latest fabrics in Dress Goods, White Goods, Table Linens, Damasks, &c.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT can not be beat. Fine Shoes for Ladies' Misses' and Children's wear. Also Men's Youths' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every description.

We have also in stock a full line of Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves and Mittens.

Groceries and Provisions and the Best Brands of Flour in the Market

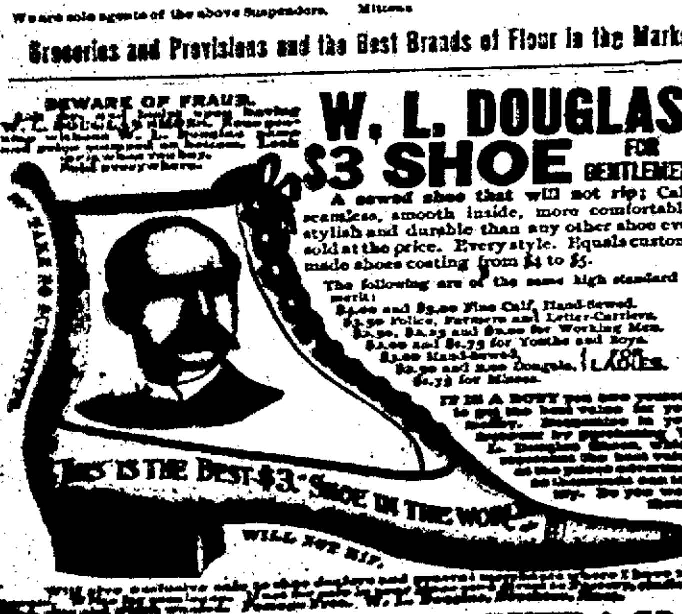
BEWARE OF FRAUD. [illegible] W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, $2.50 and $2.00 Dongola, } FOR LADIES.
$1.75 for Misses.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?



TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE
THIS IS THE BEST $3 SHOE IN THE WORLD
WILL NOT RIP

[illegible] W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE BY STICKNEY, RITCHIE & CO

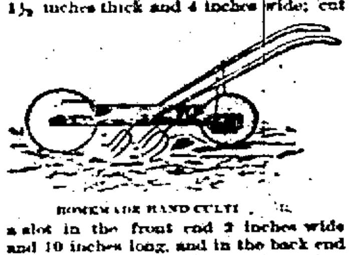
FARM AND GARDEN

HOMEMADE IMPLEMENTS.

An Effective Hand Cultivator and an Inexpensive but Useful Clod Crusher.

Following are the directions for making a hand cultivator that was originally illustrated in American Gardening:

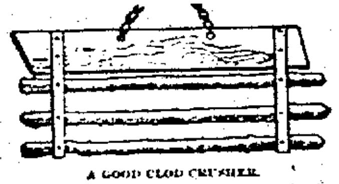
Take a piece of oak, ash or some wood of similar firmness 3½ feet long, 1½ inches thick and 4 inches wide; cut a slot in the front end 2 inches wide and 10 inches long, and in the back end a similar slot 8 inches long. These slots are for carrying wheels, which are in this case made of inch pine boards. The front one is to be a foot in diameter, and the other 8 inches in diameter. The teeth of this cultivator are made of two old forks, one a three tined and the other a four tined. These forks had each a tine broken two inches shorter than the rest. After the tines are shortened so as to be all of the same length, they are heated and sharpened and shank bent, if necessary, to give them the proper angle, about 45 degrees. When inserted in the beam, this can be determined by experiment.



HOMEMADE HAND CULTIVATOR.

Bore two or three holes in the back of beam, by which the wheel can be raised or lowered to regulate the depth of cultivation. For the handles, 4 inch pine strips cut down to 2 inches to give hand holds can be used, or old plow or cultivator handles that may be on hand will do instead, if not too heavy.

A clod crusher for which especial claims are made was recently described in The New England Homestead. To make a similar one take three light poles 4 or 5 inches in diameter and 7 or 8 feet long, also a plank 12 or 14 inches wide. In front two pieces 4 by 4 are bolted across, each piece being notched. This rough evener will crush lumps, even the field and smooth the horses' tracks.



A GOOD CLOD CRUSHER.

Green Manuring.

The results of experiments with crimson clover as compared with nitrate of soda on corn and with pea vines as compared with timothy sod turned under for rye are told in a bulletin from the Delaware station. On one of two adjoining plats a crop of crimson clover, estimated at 8 tons 600 pounds per acre, was turned under during the first week of June, and the land immediately planted with corn. On the other corn was planted June 7 and top dressed with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. Eight tons 600 pounds of crimson clover from seed, which costs $1 per acre, added 24 bushels to the corn crop. One dollar invested in nitrate of soda and used as a top dressing added six bushels to the corn crop. Hence in this case $1 invested in clover seed returned four times as much as $1 invested for nitrate of soda. As to the relative amount of labor involved, the sowing of the seed and the broadcasting of the nitrate possibly balance each other. Plowing down a green crop is doubtless far more costly than plowing bare ground. This drawback may reduce the above named apparent gain by approximately 25 per cent.

Rye was grown on two fourth acre plats, on one of which a heavy growth of cowpea vines was turned under, and on the other a thin sod of timothy, with the following results: "Four acres dressed with pea vines yielded 93 bushels of rye; four acres of timothy sod yielded 18 bushels of rye. Unless, therefore, condition quite unknown and unsuspected at this time influenced the results, green manuring with pea vines increased this rye crop more than five-fold."

Surface Irrigation.

There are thousands of farms among the hills of New England on which may be found places of from a good sized garden up to several acres which can be very easily and cheaply irrigated, and in a dry season the productiveness doubled or trebled and oftentimes a whole crop saved by this alone. Where there is a living spring on a hillside above such a piece of land a few hogsheads placed on a framework to give 8 or 10 feet elevation above the crop, and at short intervals of within 50 to 100 feet of each other and fed by a line of one-half to an inch condemned gas pipe laid on the surface, will give a constant and sufficient supply. Without the expense of conduits and checks for a system of flowage, you can, with a hose pipe and nozzle sprinkler, which can be attached to the hogsheads by means of a common coupling stopcock, apply the water in nature's way and as it is needed. Use the sprinkler early in the morning before the sun is high, or near evening, and you will have a very satisfactory system of irrigation under your control and at very little expense. The pipe can be obtained of any plumber, and the hose and nozzle of a hardware dealer. Oftentimes secondhand hose can be bought at a low price that will answer the purpose as well. Such an investment will often pay 100 per cent, writes a New Hampshire correspondent of The New England Homestead.

Growing Vegetables by Electricity.

At the Massachusetts hatch station seeds of parsnips, lettuce, carrots, turnips, beets, salsify, radishes and onions were planted on a bed of rich, moist soil with noninsulated copper wires two inches below the surface connected with a dynamo and on a similar bed not subject to the electric influence. The current was applied about four hours daily. On the electric bed parsnips, salsify and radishes made a larger yield of tops and roots than on the bed used as a check. Carrots made a heavier yield of roots on the electric bed. With lettuce and purple top turnips the result was apparently in favor of electricity. Sweet German turnips and Egyptian turnip beets gave a smaller yield of tops and roots on the electric bed. Peas on the electric bed came up three days before those on the check bed. Electricity hastened the ripening of tomatoes.

About Scarlet Clover.

The first thing to remember about scarlet clover is that it is an annual—that is, when it once produces seed there is an end of that plant. It is like corn or wheat in this respect—not like timothy, which will yield crop after crop of seed and still grow. Scarlet clover may, however, says Rural New Yorker, be sowed in the spring and clipped or pastured in the fall before the heads form. If then kept through the winter, it will yield a crop of seed the next year. That really means two crops from it.

Some eastern farmers, like T. B. Terry, have been recommending the sowing of wheat after millet, claiming to get better yields of grain when this is done.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

An English Criticism.

An English woman who is visiting in this country writes home to a newspaper friend, who promptly puts it into print, that what surprises her most is that many American women wear ball attire while receiving their guests in the afternoon. She describes the effect as most incongruous and pictures a mother and four daughters wearing decollete white satin gowns, loaded with flowers and jewels, standing at the head of a staircase, shaking hands with a large contingent of friends in hats and coats. It does seem odd when you think of it; but, after all, it is merely a matter of custom. A low corsage and no sleeves to speak of is the correct dinner dress, from the English fashionable standpoint, but there are many critics who hold that the dinner board is not at all the place where such a generous display of fleshly attractions should be tolerated. Mrs. Peary did not admire the Eskimo women, and they in turn didn't admire her. They found her too tall and too lazy because she didn't chew the birdskins for her dress. And so it goes.

Sex and Salary.

There are reported to be 185 male teachers in the public schools of Boston and 1,372 women.

The average salary of the men per month is $246.06, and the average salary per month of the women is $70.69.

To what extent the larger salary is a bonus to the male sex is an interesting question. Doubtless the fact that many of the higher salaried posts are held by men accounts for more or less of this disparity, but it by no means accounts for all.

So far as a man receives higher remuneration than a woman can secure for the same labor this excess is a pure bonus handed over on account of sex.

Of course old but not venerable custom sanctions the payment to women of less for the same labor and service than is paid to men, but this is an age when equal rights are supposed to be maintained and fair play to all is supposed to rule.

Why are women still paid less for the same work than men receive? Who knows?—Boston Globe.

London Women's Latest Fad.

English women of the "smart set" seldom if ever either wear or carry flowers to the opera. It is considered "bad form." But women—even English women—are contradictory. The latest fashionable freak among women who are blessed with pretty hands is to wear an immense ring like a Roman Catholic bishop's on the first finger of the right hand. It used to be considered the height of vulgarity to place a ring on the index finger, but now this decoration is the "dernier cri." The ring must be a superb one and must not partake of the slender and graceful daintiness of the "marquise" circle. It must be solid, big and respectably ecclesiastical in its appearance. The feminine mind, always desirous of presenting contrasted effects to poor humanity, sees the delicately sarcastic anomaly of a little, white, frivolous looking hand wearing a big, aggressively solid sort of ring.—New York Press.

Promoted by a Woman.

Miss Lucy Smith, who in 1892 was superintendent of public schools in Rhea county, Tenn., is credited with first suggesting the idea of the American Temperance university at Harriman. In her report to the county court for January, 1892, she stated that this part of Tennessee ought to have a first class institution for the higher education of young people, and that Harriman was the place for it. This led to talk, consideration and effort, with the result that Harriman has a university which ranks well with other colleges in the state, and with a prospect that is full of hope. It recently had its first commencement and graduated a class of 19, equally divided in number as to sex.

Anne Frances Springsteed.

Miss Anne Frances Springsteed, the author of "The Expert Waitress," is as practical as she is poetic. She is a dainty lady, with her hair prematurely gray. Blessed with serene temperament, she is naturally unlike in habits of study and devotion and yet is alive to the claims of society and well known in the Nineteenth Century club. She is as nearly as possible akin to the Cheeryble brothers. She is guilty of doing delightful deeds of which her right hand never informs her left, but which are nevertheless recorded. She read a fine poem last month before the alumnae of the Female academy of Albany. She has a talent for investigation; is herself an expert waitress at the hand of science.

Mrs. Mackay's Reception.

At Mrs. Mackay's big reception at her lovely Carlton House Terrace mansion, London, recently it was universally admitted that the prettiest woman present was an American—Mrs. Walter Winans. She was dressed very simply in pearl white satin. Young Lady Craven also was a fair specimen of transatlantic transplantation. She also wore white satin, trimmed with silver embroidery and a good many diamonds. Mrs. Mackay herself looked remarkably well dressed in absolutely unadorned black velvet. Her only ornaments were a few of her splendid pearls at her neck and in her ears.

Clara Barton's Work.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross, with a corps of assistants, has completed the relief work begun last September for the sufferers from floods on the Sea islands of South Carolina. They have saved thousands of lives, redeemed hundreds of thousands of acres of land and placed upward of 35,000 people in a position to look after themselves. The citizens of Beaufort have formally tendered their thanks to Miss Barton and the Red Cross for rendering impartially that aid without which thousands of their friends and citizens must have perished.

No Mixed Shoes and Dresses.

In every complete line of summer shoes there are from six to eighteen good browns, all the same price and all good styles in their proper places. Brown is an art shade, but it takes an artist to use it effectively. A brown shoe needs a brown stocking every time, and brown shoes and stockings are most effective against brown. The dress may not be brown, but a ruffle, band or hem of that shade should come near the leather; otherwise the foot is conspicuous. Many well dressed women never mix their shoes and dresses.

The Business Woman's Uniform.

Look at nine women out of ten and one will see that the business dress for working women has solved itself. It consists of a shirt waist, dark skirt and sailor hat. This costume is cool and comfortable and saves heavy laundry bills. It has been in vogue for three summers now and is more popular than ever.

Nor is it the costume of the working girl alone. The belle who shops and the clerk who waits on her wear exactly the same costume. Verily it is a great leveler.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Food For Thought.

Here is food for thought in a question propounded by a Boston woman. "What would prevent," she asks, "if we were to have universal suffrage in Massachusetts, our disfranchising the male population? Nothing in the world if we are united. There are 40,000 more women than men in this state, and we should have it all our own way and would soon be masters of the political situation."

CLEVELAND ON WOOL.

The President Dislikes Woolgrowers Because There Is No Trust.

President Cleveland has a woolly record. He expressed himself very plainly, telling the people all about the farmers and their wool in his third annual message to congress, Dec. 6, 1887. He did not commit himself so far as to say that he knew, but he thought "it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from 25 to 50."

Upon this assumption he argued that "the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory" and proceeded to show from his point of view that it was a "burden upon the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well and the young and old." He further proved to his own complete satisfaction that it was "a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land." He did not state upon which part of the clothing it was fastened, or whether fastened with a safety pin as well with "a relentless grasp." This was an oversight.

Senator Jones of Nevada, in his great tariff speech of 1892, took up Mr. Cleveland's sheepishness, and estimating 65 per cent as being "a large proportion" showed that we had in 1887 as many as 820,960 separate farmers who owned flocks of 35 sheep each and that there were 4,000,000 persons directly and pecuniarily interested in the wool tariff.

As President Cleveland desired free trade in wool because "a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from 25 to 50," the inference is that free wool would never have been thought of by him or his party if the flocks had been large ones, concentrated among a few owners, or, in fact, if there had been a sheep trust, a raw wool trust or both. Such a trust could have dictated its own terms, but the unfortunate 820,960 separate farmers must be made to suffer. President Cleveland and his party are monopolists from the word go.

A Happy Family.

The Wool Clip of Australia.

The latest figures of the Australian wool output and value for the 1893-4 season compare with former seasons as follows:

	Total output of Australasia. Bales.	Value of the season's clip.
1889-90	1,4[illegible]	$[illegible]
1890-91	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
1891-92	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
1892-93	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
1893-94	1,[illegible]	[illegible]

It appears that within five seasons the entire colonial clip has increased by almost 400,000 bales, while its value has decreased by nearly $16,000,000. The average value of the wool has fallen from $74 down to less than $50 per bale within the same period. Where will the American woolgrower be without protection?

Farmers and Wool.

If the woolgrowers of the United States hope to secure any tariff legislation by which wool is to be protected, it is advised that they at once organize a trust. They then may hope to succeed. The Sugar trust, controlled by a few persons, in which the total number engaged is 7,529, are able to secure rates which take from the people $43,000,000 annually. Why do not the woolgrowers try their hand, as it appears from the record now being made in congress that the trusts and combines are always able to have the duty increased, while the free list seems to be the place where individual enterprise alone is sent.

National Issues.

National issues in the future are to be joined under the following headings:
"You Uns."
"We Uns."

Free Trade Dogmas In a New Dress.

Tin! Tin! American tin!
This is the place where the laugh comes in.
In a year thirty millions, in many years billions
We should pay to the Welshmen for furnishing tin.

Wool! Wool! American wool!
Over the eyes of the voters to pull.
Cheap suits and no credit, you never should dread it,
But don't think of raising American wool.

Trade! Trade! American trade!
All on one side when 'tis properly made.
It brings wealth beyond telling to buy without selling
And largely increases American trade.

Gold! Gold! American gold!
For which truth and honor are frequently sold.
England has greed for it; we have no need for it.
Empty our vaults of American gold.

Steel! Steel! American steel!
Paupers and beggars no taxes can feel,
So bring your steel axes and chop off the taxes.
We've no other use for American steel.

Check! check! American check!
Hear the free trader in Washington speak.
Take the world for your neighbor, and down with home labor.
Kill out our home industries, show your big check.

—Stephen E. Root, M. D.

A Sweet Tooth.

Why Should They Fear?

There is much reason to fear that the tariff policy of President Cleveland and the American Democrats is doomed to complete failure. The Wilson tariff bill, as it has come back to the senate from the committee, is completely metamorphosed. The duties are raised on almost every class of article the landing of which in the Wilson bill indicated a leaning to a free trade policy. A compromise it may be, but it is a compromise that virtually surrenders the principle and which pleases nobody.—Newcastle (England) Journal.

HE WAS A HUSTLER.

The Opportunity Was a Golden One, and He Hastened to Grasp It.

When Major General Schofield went to Keokuk, Ia., and married one of the belles of that town, Miss Kilbourne, an amusing incident occurred which Arthur Clarke, business manager of John Drew, the comedian, enjoys telling about. It appears that Mr. Clarke's father is editor and proprietor of Keokuk's leading paper, The Gate City, and in his counting room he has a particularly energetic Hebrew, by name Joe Klein. Joseph is a hustler in every sense of the word, and the day is bleak indeed when he gets left. He heard of the approaching wedding of Miss Kilbourne with the distinguished officer, and early on the morning of the date set for the happy event he called at the Kilbourne homestead, rang the doorbell and inquired for Mrs. Kilbourne, mother of the bride. He was informed by the servant who answered his ring that Mrs. Kilbourne was very much engaged at the time, but he insisted that he must see her on very important business. In a moment she came half way down the front stairs. She knew Mr. Klein very well, as people always know each other in small towns, and when she saw him at the door she said:

"I can't see you now, Joe. I'm dressing for the wedding. Call another time."

"But I can't," said Mr. Klein. "I want you to present me to Major General Schofield. I must meet him."

"That is impossible, Joe," said Mrs. Kilbourne. "The general is dressing for the church." But the soldier had overheard the controversy from an upper landing, and rather than create trouble he came down and was duly presented.

"General Schofield," began Klein impressively, "do you realize that you are about to take from us one of the fairest flowers we have in Keokuk? Do you know that when she goes hence with you she will long for news of her old neighbors? In order that she may be really made happy by these tidings I ask you now to place your honored name upon the subscription list of The Gate City, which is the best paper in Iowa. Our rates are $8 for the daily per annum and $1.50 for the weekly. Think of your young bride." And there were tears in Klein's voice as he pleaded for recognition.

"Mr. Klein," said the general after regarding the business manager with undisguised admiration for several minutes: "I do not hesitate to proclaim that you are a wonder. You deserve success. Come in, and we will have a bottle of wine together. I will not subscribe for your daily, but you may put me down for your $1.50 weekly," and The Weekly Gate City now finds its way from Keokuk to General Schofield's household with great regularity.—Chicago Times.

Eskimos and Tobacco.

"There are some interesting features about the Eskimos of Alaska," said A. C. Bruce, who is in charge of Lake Charles Reindeer station, at the Gibson. "One of the most interesting features of these peculiar people to me has been their habit of smoking. They are inveterate smokers without regard to sex. Their pipes are made of walrus tusks and are hollowed out in such a manner that a great deal of the tobacco as well as the smoke is inhaled. They will meet every whaling or other vessel, and almost any kind of a trade can be made for smoking tobacco. They will deliver up the ivory of the walrus at very much less than its value and take in exchange smoking tobacco at several times its real worth. The greatest punishment you can inflict upon an Eskimo is to deprive him of his tobacco."

A FULL STOMACH ought to cause you no discomfort whatever. If it does, though—if there's any trouble after eating—take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're a perfect and convenient vest-pocket remedy. One of these—tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules at a dose regulates and corrects the entire system. Sick or Bilious Headaches, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured.

They're the smallest, easiest to take, cheapest and best. They're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or money is returned.

Which is the best to try, if you have Catarrh—a medicine that claims to have cured others, or a medicine that is backed by money to cure *you?* The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to cure your Catarrh, *perfectly* and *permanently*, or they'll pay you $500 in cash.

Not one minute elapses between the taking of One Minute Cough Cure and relief. Why shouldn't people take One Minute Cough Cure? They should. They do. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

It not only relieves; it does more, it cures. We refer to One Minute Cough Cure. Suitable for all ages all conditions, at all times. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

BEGIN the New Year aright and get your Insurance written by W. F. Specht.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cold or cough with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cure. Better medicine; better result; better try it. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong Druggist, Smethport.

Bucklins Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever, corns and skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Frank R. Foster, Druggist.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by A. B. Armstrong Druggist, Smethport Pa.

BUGGIES at ½ Price

CARTS & HARNESS. [illegible] Top Buggy... $37 [illegible] Phaeton... [illegible] Road Wagon... [illegible] Harness... [illegible] Morgan Saddle, $1.65. Cat'g Free.

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO. [illegible] Lawrence St., Cincinnati, O.

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DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CIN'TI.

V. KLAPPENBACH,
MERCHANT -:- TAILOR,
Opposite Billiard Room,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.,

Keeps an assortment of English and French Goods on hand from which to select. Suits will be made up in the latest and most approved styles, and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Boys' suits to order, from $3.50 to $5 and up, including extra pair pants. Gents' fine Suits from $12 to $17 and up. Gents' fine Pants to order for $6.50 and up. Give me a call and select your goods and leave your measure.

V. Klappenbach.

NEW -:- FURNITURE

SPECHT & SASSE

We have a large stock of the latest designs in furniture and we are able to offer some very attractive bargains. If you want a single piece of furniture or an outfit for your home, it will pay you to see our store.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL

before making a purchase elsewhere

Undertaking in all its branches a specialty.

Corner of Main and Union Streets. SMETHPORT, PA.

DO NOT FORGET

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P. D. HOPKINS,

Corner Mill and Mechanic Streets,

Where can be found a full line of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, &c

OUR FLOUR is just elegant try it.

We are pleased to inform you that we shall hereafter sell **BURKE'S DRAGOON TEAS**, the finest ever brought the American Continent.

Buy it us to day and you will to-morrow.

Remember we are agents for the Clothing House, of G. W. Simmons & Co., Boston, Mass. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Smethport, Pa. **P. D. HOPKINS.**

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MARBLE, GRANITE and CEMETERY WORK.

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Office and Works on Water St., Smethport, Pa.

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JEAN CHOUAN.

He is 15 3-4 hands high; Weighs 1500 pounds; Is pure blood French Draft Stock; Imported from France 1888; Is Registered in France and America. He is one of the finest French Horses in Pennsylvania.

He will make the season at the following Places:

PORT ALLEGANY, Thursdays and Fridays.
Balance of the time at SMETHPORT at PALMER & THOMPSON'S Stables.

TERMS, . . . $10 To Insure.

SMETHPORT DRAFT HORSE CO.
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Largest, Best Equipped and Most Complete Livery Establishment in McKean county.

Prompt attention to orders by wire.

BICYCLES!

The Allerton at $75, $80 and $85, according to terms and equipments, is the best medium-priced wheel on the market. It has high frame and is up to date. Weighs 28 pounds. The Cleveland, price $100 formerly $160. The bargain of bargains, but don't forget our old reliable standby, THE RAMBLER.

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EMIL THAMM,
Manufacturer of
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CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO
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GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
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East Smethport, Pa.—v31-n1-1y.

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Fresh Lime, Plaster, Cement,

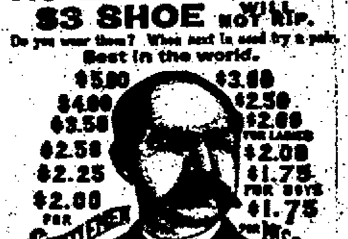
Plastering Hair, Tile of all kinds, Fire and Clay Brick, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

A. REILLY,
SMETHPORT, PA.

15, March 89—1y.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

STICKNEY, RITCHIE & CO.

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TRAVELERS GUIDE.

TIME TABLE

WESTERN NEW YORK PENNSYLVANIA

In effect Feb. 18, 1894.

Trains leave Smethport for Larrabee, Eldred, Olean, Bradford, Rochester and Buffalo as follows:

BUFFALO EXPRESS..........9:10 A. M.
BUFFALO MAIL..........3:31 P. M.

Train leaving Smethport at 2:31 p. m. connects at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Salamanca, Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont, Johnsonburg, and points south:

CLERMONT MAIL..........7:12 A. M.
CLERMONT ACCOMMOD'N..........12:30 P. M.
LOCAL..........7:[illegible] P. M.

Clermont Mail connects through to Johnsonburg.

Get Time Tables giving full information.

A. E. WORNER, Ticket Agent,
R. BELL, General Sup't.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pas'r. & T'k. A.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua R. R. Co.

Direct lines between Bradford, Kane & the Elk county oil field.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 14, 1893

WESTWARD. EASTWARD.

p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	STATIONS.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
7 45		9 [illegible]	ar. Bradford lv	7 00		[illegible]
7 05		8 [illegible]	Kinzua Junct'n	8 0[illegible]		[illegible]
6 57		8 [illegible]	Aiken	8 13		[illegible]
6 [illegible]		8 [illegible]	Davis	8 22		[illegible]
6 2[illegible]		8 21	Simpson	8 3[illegible]		[illegible]
6 2[illegible]		8 17	Ormsby	8 45		[illegible]
5 45		7 57	Smethport	9 15		[illegible]
5 25		7 30	Mt. Jewett	9 30		[illegible]
5 10		6 30	Kane	10 18		[illegible]
4 45			Carlton	10 45		
4 34			Spring Creek	11 00		
4 11			Sheffield J.	11 40		
4 02			Watson	11 51		
3 29			Marienville	12 25		
1 05			Clarion	2 50		
12 15			Foxburg	3 47		
11 40			Parker	4 [illegible]		
11 10			Petrolia	4 1[illegible]		
11 0[illegible]			Karns	4 [illegible]		
10 50			Millerstown	4 3[illegible]		
10 [illegible]			Butler	5 3[illegible]		
8 15			Wildwood	7 0[illegible]		
7 30			Allegheny	7 45		
a.m.				p.m.		

JNO. C. McKENNA,
Superintendent.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE

On and after June 17, 1894, passenger trains Between, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Bradford, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania, will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett, daily except Sunday, as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—EAST BOUND.

7.45 a. m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester.

2.15 p. m.—Mail—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester.

2.10 p. m.—Buffalo Express—Daily. For Limestone, Carrollton, Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH-BOUND.

4.07 a. m.—Accommodation—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.

2.17 p. m.—Mail—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.

Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of TEN CENTS will be collected by Conductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a Ticket Office is maintained.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or

D. LUNDERGAN, Agent Bradford, Pa.
EDWARD C. LAPEY,
R. G. MATTHEWS, Gen'l Passenger Agent,
Gen'l Superintendent, Rochester, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 19th, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

6:25 a. m.—Train 8, daily except Sunday, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] p. m., New York [illegible] p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington [illegible] p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

3:00 p. m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., New York 7:[illegible] a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 a. m.

9:50 p. m.—Train 4, daily, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 9:[illegible] a. m., 10:[illegible] a. m. Sundays, Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg.

WESTWARD.

5:10 a. m.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations, leaves Ridgway 3:00 p. m. for Erie.

10:25 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate stations.

7:00 p. m.—Train 11 daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 1 leaves Renovo 6:25 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Jc. [illegible] a. m. Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:30 a. m., Washington a. m. 7:50, Baltimore 8:[illegible] a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:15 a. m. daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Junction 7:00 p. m. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Kane. Train 3, leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:40 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m. daily arriving at Emporium Junc. 10:25 a. m. with Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

Daily except Sunday.

NORTH A. M. Lv.	STATIONS.	SOUTH Ar. A. M.
9 10	Ridgway	[illegible]
9 25	Johnsonburg	[illegible]
10 00	Glen Hazel	[illegible]
10 1[illegible]	Straight	[illegible]
10 24	Instanter	[illegible]
10 3[illegible]	Smith's Run	[illegible]
10 37	Woodvale	[illegible]
10 45	Clermont	[illegible]

Connections are made with train 3, leaving Johnsonburg at 3:15 p. m. for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Erie at 8:00 p. m. also at Ridgway with train 6, leaving Ridgway at 1:45 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger A'gt.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Time Table, takes effect Monday, Dec. 16, 1893.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
10.58	8.02	1.00	Coudersport	8.30	1.30	[illegible]
10.56	8.01	12.58	Pine Creek Jc.	8.32	1.32	[illegible]
10.53	7.58	12.56	Hammond	8.34	1.35	[illegible]
10.50	7.56	12.53	Fish Basket	8.38	1.38	[illegible]
10.47	7.54	12.50	Olmsted	8.40	1.42	[illegible]
10.41	7.50	12.45	Mina	8.44	1.47	[illegible]
10.32	7.44	12.38	Knowlton	8.50	1.55	[illegible]
10.27	7.40	12.33	Roulette	8.55	2.00	[illegible]
10.14	7.32	12.23	Burtville	9.04	2.12	[illegible]
10.05	7.25	12.16	Coleman	9.10	2.19	[illegible]
10.00	7.20	12.11	Port Allegany	9.15	2.25	[illegible]

PINE CREEK DIVISION.

1.05 p m	6 15 a m	Coudersport	a m 7.10	p m 2.50	
1.11	6.18	Pine Creek Junction	7.07	2.46	
1.17	6.24	Fair Grounds	7.02	2.42	
1.20	6.27	Ladona	6.59	2.39	
1.26	6.33	Sweden Valley	6.50	2.30	

Trains run on eastern standard time.

R. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R.

TIME TABLE.

Took effect Monday, July 16th, 1894.

5	3	1	STATIONS.	2	4	6
p. m.	p m	a m	Ar. Dp.	a. m.	p m	p m
7:31	2:15	9:00	Keating	9:1[illegible]	2:30	7:3[illegible]
7:10	1:55	8:50	Cowley Junc.	9:25	2:47	[illegible]
6:1[illegible]	1:2[illegible]	8:1[illegible]	Austin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6:01		[illegible]	Costello	10:30	3:23	
5:4[illegible]		7:40	Wharton	10:40	3:4[illegible]	
5:3[illegible]		7:3[illegible]	Brooks	11:2[illegible]	3:47	
5:2[illegible]		7:10	Hull	11:[illegible]	4:0[illegible]	
4:5[illegible]		6:[illegible]	Cross Fork Jc	[illegible]	4:[illegible]	
4:[illegible]		6:50	Germania	1:2[illegible]	5:1[illegible]	
3:10		6:50	Galeton	1:[illegible]	5:2[illegible]	
p m	p.m.	a m	Dp. Ar.	p m	p m	
	p m	a m	Cross Fork Br.	p m	p m	
	4:20	6:2[illegible]	ar Cr F'k Jc dp	12:25	4:[illegible]	
	3:20	5:30	dp Cross F'k ar	1:25	5:[illegible]	

H. Hutchinson, Train Master. C. W. Goodyear, Gen'l Manager.

$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

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